

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Vol. LXXVI., No. 1984.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 25, 1905.

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28th May, 1905.

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22nd Jan., 1904.

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1905.

THE SITUATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will not allow the Peace Conference to fail if he can help it. It seems that on the two main points both sides were obdurate, the Japanese plenipotentiaries insisting on an indemnity and the cession of Saghalien, and the Russian plenipotentiaries as strongly refusing to entertain either of these conditions. President Roosevelt's proposed solution is a decidedly happy one, as it meets both points; Russia is to buy back the northern half of Saghalien for a sum undetermined, but which it seems the Japanese fix at £120,000,000 sterling, which will cover the expenses of the war to date. By this means, Russia recovers the command of the mouth of the Amur; Japan recovers the southern half of Saghalien, which soon after the Restoration she in her then ignorance of their respective values exchanged with Russia for the Kurile Islands, which have no value at all, and to which Russia's title was extremely doubtful; and Japan also recovers her out-of-pocket expenses. The balance of her claim for an indemnity of £150,000,000 sterling is, it is proposed, to be made up by a payment from China for the Chinese Eastern Railway south of Harbin, and by a liberal repayment from Russia of the expenses connected with the keep of so many Russian prisoners in Japan so many months. Very well kept and very generously treated they have been.

The question whether the Conference shall fail or not depends now on the advisers who have the ear of the Czar at the moment. He may listen to Count Lamsdorff, impressed by his Chancellor's threat that he will resign if peace is not made, or he may be captured again by the war party, and still obstinately refuse to listen to any terms which include any cession of territory, and any payment of the nature of an indemnity.

The papers brought us by the German mail from Japan yesterday contain interesting notices of the Press on the Japanese demands, and there is a remarkably general, almost universal, consensus that they are commendably moderate. They bear out the statement of the "London Times," that Japan wants peace and is therefore making it easy for Russia to accept her conditions. It should be remarked, however, that there is a considerable section of public opinion in Japan, represented by some of the leading vernacular journals, holding that the terms offered Russia are too moderate already; they profess themselves anxious to see Russia reject Japan's offers, so that the war may go on, and still better terms be exacted hereafter; and it would probably be dangerous for the Japanese Government, seeing how strong the war party is in Japan, to admit any serious modification of her terms. The "Peace Question League" waited, we learn, on the General Army Staff Office at Tokio on the 18th inst. and presented a resolution which they asked might be laid before the Throne: according to the "Japan Chronicle," "this resolution is to the effect that the terms of peace proposed by Japan are moderate to excess, and are therefore inadequate to guarantee the permanent peace of the Far East. It goes on to say that should any further concession be made on the part of the Government, thereby minimising the present proposals, the authorities responsible must be regarded as forfeiting what is due to the success of the Japanese arms, and to be sowing the seeds of everlasting national trouble within the Empire."

Marshal Oyama's armies are strongly in favour of continuing the war and against making peace until they have had an opportunity of crossing swords with Linievitch; while a certain distinguished statesman, who is understood to be Marquis Saionji, has urged that Corea and Japan cannot be secure, and the peace of the Far East cannot be permanently assured, unless Russia is made to cede to Japan the littoral of Siberia. It is evident, therefore, that the desire for peace on the proposed terms is not universal in Japan.

The American and Italian papers are almost entirely favourable to Japan's claims, and some of the American papers refer Russia to the precedent of France, who has entirely recovered her position in Europe, although she had to cede two provinces and pay an indemnity of £200,000,000 sterling to Germany. The leading German newspapers advise Russia, beset as she is by internal disorders, to accept Japan's terms, which will grow more severe if they are rejected now. The leading French papers regard the Japanese terms as severe, but not too rigorous to be accepted as a basis of negotiation. Russia has done nothing, as recent events show, to keep Saghalien, and her objection to its loss is only sentimental, while as soon as "reimbursement" is substituted for "indemnity," Russia's "face" is saved. The "Journal des Débats" speaks very plainly to France's ally. She urges that Russia should conclude peace at once, if she can get terms providing the safety of her railway to Vladivostock. In order to get the safety of her railway Russia may advantageously sacrifice Saghalien, pay an indemnity, and agree to the limitation of her naval strength in the Far East. So long as she does not entertain any aggressive designs in the Far East, Russia does not require any fleet in those waters. And the present is not the proper time for Russia to entertain any designs of the kind.

As we go to press, telegrams come telling us that Russia will not pay Japan's war expenses in any form, and unless Japan withdraws her claim, the war must continue.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 18th of July arrived here on Saturday, the 19th inst. per N.-D. L. S. Preussen.

THE U. S. mail ex str. Iyo Maru dispatched from Seattle, on the 2nd inst., was received at the U. S. Postal Agency yesterday at 11.30 a.m. ex str. Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

PEACE.

THE CRITICAL ARTICLES.

Tokio, 18th August.
It is reported from Portsmouth, N. H., that the discussion on Wednesday of Article VII, referring to the Chinese Eastern Railway, was inconclusive.

The fifth Article refers to Saghalien, and apropos of this, the "New York Tribune" observes that the question is not whether Russia will give up the island but whether Japan will give it up to Russia, seeing that Japan has already occupied and is administering it.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.
In Russian circles it is still maintained that the cession of Saghalien and the indemnity cannot be included in the conditions, while the Japanese regard each of these as a *sine qua non*.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 18th August.
The Conference discussed the Indemnity Article yesterday and failed to agree. It was temporarily laid aside and the plenipotentiaries proceeded to consider the surrender of the interned warships.

Russia, by accepting Articles VII and VIII, surrenders every vestige of her ambition in Manchuria and closes her door on the ice-free Dalny, on which she has spent millions. She retains only a non-military line connecting her European possessions with the Pacific maritime provinces.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 18th August.
The foreign correspondent of the "Kokumin" at Portsmouth wires that at Wednesday's conference, the seventh clause, the surrender of the railway from Harbin to Port Arthur, was settled, and the eighth clause, that the trans-Manchurian railway, from Harbin to Vladivostock, is not to be used as a military, but is to remain a commercial, line; and Japan gives a similar pledge with reference to the Port Arthur line.

Other conditions were submitted on Thursday, Russia granting fishing rights on the Siberian coast, and Japan waiving the limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Far East.

It is probable that the question of the interned vessels will be submitted to arbitration.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 18th August.
The plenipotes have disagreed on Article X, the disposal of the interned warships, and shelved it; also on Article XI, the limitation of the

Russian navy in the Far East. The consideration of the latter article will be resumed to-day.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 18th August.
The foreign correspondent of the "Kokumin" at Portsmouth, N. H., reports that Article IX, referring to the indemnity, was not settled on Thursday morning, and was postponed, the Envoys proceeding to Article X.

* It has transpired, in reference to the surrender of the railway, that Japan receives the line from ten miles south of Harbin. The Russians proposed to neutralise the regions along the crossing points of the Japanese and Russian lines. The Japanese objected to this and the Article was postponed.

The conditions hitherto submitted are as follows:—

I. The Japanese suzerainty over Corea.

II. The mutual evacuation of Manchuria.

III. The conditional restoration of Manchuria to China.

IV. The Open Door.

V. The cession of Saghalien.

VI. The cession of the lease of Liaotung.

VII. The surrender of the railway south of Harbin.

VIII. The retention by Russia of the trans-Manchurian railway as a commercial line.

IX. The indemnity.

Rumours that the Powers are putting pressure on Japan to forego the indemnity are unfounded.—*Our own correspondent.*

19th August.

The remaining conditions are:—

X. The surrender of the interned vessels.

XI. The limitation of Russia's naval force.

XII. The fishing-rights on the coast.

Article X was postponed on Thursday.

Article XI was not settled on Friday morning.

It was believed that Article XII would be settled early on Saturday.

Sunday would be the most important period. The American telegrams reaching Tokio to-day breathe pessimism. They allege that there will be a rupture on Monday, after which the Conference will adjourn.

Enlightened Japanese, however, will not be surprised at any trickery on the part of Russia in view of the critical moment of dealing with the most difficult questions, which have been previously shelved. They hold the peace is more necessary to Russia than to Japan, and they appreciate the ability and dignified attitude of Baron Komura.

The tension has been largely relieved as a consequence of the admirable attitude of President Roosevelt, in confidence in whose good offices Japan entered upon these

negotiations, Japan will not regret a rupture, should Russia refuse to pay an indemnity or cede territory.—*Our own correspondent.*

20th August.

Article XI was not settled by Friday's discussion, but Article XII was agreed to.

The Conference is adjourned to Tuesday, when, according to Mr. de Witte, a protocol recounting the points of agreement and disagreement will be drawn up.

Mr. Assistant-Secretary Peirce considers that the chances of peace are good. Eight points have been satisfactorily determined, and two others are capable of comparatively easy adjustment. In such important matters as the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars, and the cession of territory, it is natural that the Envoys should desire to consult their Government.

He believes that at the meeting on Tuesday the attitude of the Envoys will have undergone sufficient change to permit the negotiations to continue.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RUSSIAN ENVOYS IN CONFERENCE.

London via Bombay, 19th August.

A prolonged conference of the entire Russian Mission at Portsmouth, N. H. began at midnight. It is stated that there is some disagreement regarding what Russia should yield in order to secure a compromise.—*Reuter.*

THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

London via Bombay, 19th August.

The Conference has adjourned to Tuesday afternoon, when the protocols will be signed. Meanwhile the plenipotes are consulting their respective Governments, and the final decision rests with Tokio and St. Petersburg.

It is noteworthy that the Japanese representatives at Portsmouth are confident of peace, in contrast to the Russians who talk of failure.

The Conference has disagreed on Article XI, and agreed on Article XII, granting the Japanese fishing rights on the Siberian coast.—*Reuter.*

MR. DE WITTE ON ARTICLE XI.

London via Bombay, 20th August.

It is stated at Portsmouth, N. H., that Mr. de Witte declined to entertain Article XI, but intimated that Russia had no intention of maintaining a naval force in the Far East that would constitute a threat to Japan or any other Power.—*Reuter.*

THE PRESIDENT AS PEACEMAKER.

London via Bombay, 20th August.

Baron Rosen dined with President Roosevelt last night. It is concluded

that President Roosevelt is endeavouring to prevent a rupture of the negotiations.—*Reuter.*

THE REINFORCEMENT OF LINIEVITCH ARRESTED.

Tokio, 18th August.

It is reported that Russia has countermanded the dispatch of reinforcements to Manchuria.—*Our own correspondent.*

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE MINISTER AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Peking, 19th August.

H. E. Hu Wei-tê, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, has telegraphed his Government to the following effect:—

"In reference to Japan's demands for an indemnity and for the cession of territory, the Czar has been holding a secret conference. The War party has, as usual, insisted upon the continuance of the war; but the Czar was unmoved, and instructed his plenipotentiaries to continue the negotiations with the view of securing peace."

The same authority has also wired that the influence of the revolutionaries and of those who are demanding the institution of a parliamentary system in Russia will be irresistible unless peace is promptly restored; and that so far as he sees there is a possibility of peace, and the Chinese Government should prepare to take the necessary steps accordingly.—*Special service.*

PROFESSOR MARTENS STATES HIS VIEW.

Tokio, 19th August.

Professor Martens, in an interview, stated that Russia is unbeaten, and cannot pay an indemnity in any form whatever. Russia has never paid an indemnity, though she has received them from China and Turkey.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE DEADLOCK AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Tokio, 21st August.

The telegraph lines between Portsmouth, N. H., and Tokio were kept busily at work on Sunday with messages to and fro in reference to the present situation. There was an extraordinary Cabinet meeting on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon Sir Claude MacDonald called on the Premier, Count Katsura.—*Our own correspondent.*

JAPAN PREPARED.

Tokio, 21st August.

It is believed that the attitude of Japan is unchanged. She will not regret a rupture, if Russia refuses to acquiesce in the inevitable.

It is pointed out that a so-called rupture not seldom precedes a final settlement.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTES.

Tokio, 21st August.

Mr. de Witte and Baron Rosen proceeded on Saturday morning to Mongolia, Baron Rosen's summer resort, whence the Baron was expected to proceed to Oyster Bay to confer with President Roosevelt.

Another dispatch says that Mr. de Witte was to go to Oyster Bay on Saturday to confer with the President and explain that he has done everything possible in the interest of peace.—*Our own correspondent.*

BARON ROSEN'S CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Tokio, 21st August.

Baron Rosen talked with President Roosevelt on Saturday for an hour and three-quarters, and returned to Portsmouth on Sunday morning. He was immediately closeted with Mr. de Witte.

The "Kokumin's" correspondent at Portsmouth, N. H., wires that President Roosevelt's proposition might possibly not carry much weight, but a general survey of the situation shows that the crisis is gradually melting, and that peace is not altogether hopeless.

The foreign correspondent at Portsmouth of the "Osaka Mainichi" says that the President is using his good offices only, and is not attempting to force the belligerents to make peace.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 21st August.

Baron Rosen conferred for an hour with President Roosevelt. It is known that the President, before inviting Baron Rosen, secured the active and cordial support of Great Britain, France, and Germany, and also communicated with the Mikado.—*Reuter.*

THE HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Tokio, 22nd August.

The prevailing consensus of opinion here is that the tangled skein of the negotiations is unwinding, but there is no dissentient voice in regard to the demands for the payment of an indemnity and the cession of Saghalien. Stocks are going up here.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The "Times" correspondent at Portsmouth N. H. says that a telegram has been received there that the Czar held a Council, which finally decided that no further concessions can be made.—*Reuter.*

Later.

A summary has been published of the peace protocols which were submitted to the Conference to-day. It shows that both sides adhere to their positions regarding the payment of an indemnity and the cession of Saghalien.—*Reuter.*

THE PAUSE AT

PORTSMOUTH.

Tokio, 23rd August.

Telegrams from Portsmouth, N.H., dated Monday, say that the reports in the American Press that President Roosevelt would propose arbitration or mediation are untrue.

The situation remains uncertain, but all agree that the saving and only solution is mutual concessions. The decision for peace or war depends on Tuesday afternoon's conference.

It is stated at San Francisco that St. Petersburg absolutely refuses to yield on the questions of indemnity and Saghalien, and is prepared to fight for two years more.

This is poohpoohed at Tokio.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

The conference fixed for three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon was postponed till half-past nine on Wednesday morning, as the Russian papers were not completed.

The delay is considered as increasing the hope of peace.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 23rd August.

The sitting of the Peace Conference has been postponed till to-day. The non-completion of the protocols is the reason assigned, but it is believed that the real reason is that M. de Witte is awaiting final instructions from St. Petersburg.

A representative of President Roosevelt conferred with M. de Witte and Baron Rosen yesterday.—*Reuter.*

A POOR GUESS.

London via Bombay, 23rd August.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Portsmouth states that a treaty of peace will be signed shortly. It provides that Russia shall pay Japan a sum, which will not be large, for the keep of the prisoners and wounded; and will cede the southern half of Saghalien. Japan is to abandon her claim to the interned warships, and the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East.—*Reuter.*

THE WAR.

AUTHORISATION OF THE
INTERNAL LOAN.*London via Bombay, 18th August.*

It is reported from St. Petersburg that an Imperial decree authorises the Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of Roubles 200,000,000 at five per cent interest.—*Reuter.*

A COUNTERBLAST TO
LINIEVITCH.*London, 18th August.*

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Tokio wires that Marshal Oyama and all his Generals

have memorialised the Throne, declaring that their forces are anxious to deliver a crushing blow, and urging the exaction of stronger terms.—*Exclusive service.*

RENAMING THE PRIZES.

Tokio, 22nd August

The Peresviet has been renamed the Sagami; the Poltava, the Tango; the Bayan, the Aso; the Pallada, the Tsugaru; and the Varyag the Soya.—*Our own correspondent.*

PRINCE KHILKOFF
WANTED.*Tokio, 23rd August.*

Prince Khilkoff is going out again to effect improvements in the trans-Siberian railway.—*Our own correspondent.*

RECOVERIES AT PORT
ARTHUR.*Tokio, 23rd August.*

The destroyer Silni was refloated yesterday.—*Our own correspondent.*

GENERAL
NEWS.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Peking, 19th August.

The Chinese Government is borrowing a further sum of 12,700,000 francs (£508,000) from Belgian capitalists, for railway extension, and the agreement has been signed.

With regard to the agreement for the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway, drafted by Great Britain and Germany, the Waiwupu, in accordance with the petition of the people of Shantung province, has communicated to the British Minister its desire to cancel the agreement, to which the British Minister replied that that was impossible, while the German Minister, after telegraphing urgently to his own Government, is doing his best, through the Governor of Tsingtao, to suppress the opposition in Shantung.—*Special service.*

PROGRESS IN MANCHURIA.

Peking, 19th August.

The Government has sanctioned the introduction of a system of self-government at Mukden, and has ordered H.E. Chao Ehr-sen to draw up at once the necessary rules in concert with H.E. Yuan Shih-kai.—*Special service.*

A STARTLING

APPOINTMENT.

London via Bombay, 19th August.

Mr Conger, formerly American Minister at Peking, is returning to China to endeavour to remove the anti-American boycott.—*Reuter.*

20th August.

Mr. Conger's special mission will not affect the position or duties of Mr. Rockhill, the present Minister to China.—*Reuter.*

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

London via Bombay, 19th August.

The Czar has issued a manifesto to be read in all the churches granting a Constitution. He hopes that the new Assembly will meet not later than the middle of January next.

The manifesto confers on the Assembly a certain amount of legislative power and financial control, but there are many restrictions, the autocratic power of the Czar remaining unchanged, and the Council of the Empire will practically exercise the functions of a Senate.—*Reuter.*

TROUBLE IN GERMAN
EAST AFRICA.*London, 19th August.*

There has been a native rising at Matumbi, in German East Africa, a predatory tribe attacking the coast villages. Two divisions of German Soudanese from Kilwa are pursuing the marauders. Bishop Spies and four missionaries have been murdered. The Governor of German East Africa has sent a request for reinforcements.—*Exclusive service.*

22nd August.

Owing to the rising in East Africa, Germany is despatching 150 marines with machine guns, and two small cruisers from China.—*Exclusive service.*

RESIGNATION OF LORD
CURZON.*London via Bombay, 21st August.*

It is officially stated that Lord Curzon has resigned the Viceroyalty of India.

Mr. Balfour has communicated Lord Curzon's resignation to the King.—*Reuter.*

LORD CURZON'S
SUCCESSOR.*London via Bombay, 21st August.*

The Earl of Minto, ex-Governor-General of Canada, succeeds Lord Curzon.—*Reuter.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE
CHANNEL SQUADRON.*London, 21st August.*

The British Channel Squadron was feted most cordially in Holland. Admiral Sweerts gave a banquet to the officers, and toasted the memory of Nelson.

It is stated that the Squadron is to visit Stockholm and Copenhagen.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 21st August.

The Channel Squadron has arrived at Esberg.—*Reuter.*

Esberg is a port in the South-west of Denmark, near the Schleswig frontier.—*Ed.*

Later.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," in an article evidently inspired, and intended to allay the excitement produced by the cruise of the British Squadron in the Baltic, says that the visit is merely a reply to the repeated visits of German men-of-war to British ports. Every sober-minded man, it says, in Great Britain and Germany wishes that the visit will contribute to the mutual esteem of two great civilised nations.—*Reuter.*

London, 18th August.

The British Channel Squadron has arrived at Ymuiden, at the entrance of the canal to Amsterdam, and been fêted by the Dutch authorities. The officers are to dine with H. M. Queen Wilhelmina to-day at Het Loo.—*Exclusive service.*

22nd August.

The British Channel Fleet has had the most enthusiastic reception at Esberg.—*Exclusive service.*

THE NEW RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT A FARCE.

London via Bombay, 21st August.

A complete absence of enthusiasm is the most striking feature in the comments of the Russian Press on the National Assembly project. There are no signs of rejoicing anywhere.

The high rental qualification for town voters excludes the majority of the educated classes from the franchise. Only five thousand of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg are qualified to vote.—*Reuter.*

* * The population of St. Petersburg, according to the census of 1897, is 1,313,300.—*Ed.*

Later.

There was rioting at Kishineff following the publication of the project, and several thousand demonstrators were dispersed by mounted police.—*Reuter.*

* * Kishineff is the thirteenth largest town in Russia.—*Ed.*

22nd August.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Warsaw owing to the indignation caused by the procedure at the proposed elections, which treats the Poles in the same way as Asiatic nomads.—*Reuter.*

London, 23rd August.

There are symptoms of general indignation in Russia at the meagre character of the constitutional concessions, and widespread dissatisfaction aggravated by the unsatisfactory economical and general condition of the country.—*Exclusive service.*

GERMANY AND FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

London, 21st August.

Germany has instructed Count von Tattenbach to co-operate with the representatives of France in securing satisfaction for the Algerian Chief who was brought in chains to Fez.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The French Minister at Fez has presented a vigorous demand for the release of the Algerian chief and the payment of an indemnity for the outrage. It is understood that France contemplates a demonstration either on the Algerian frontier or at a Moorish port, as a lesson to the Sultan.—*Reuter.*

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN THE NORTH.

Peking, 21st August.

It is believed that a commencement will be made with the Changchiakou (Kalgan)-Kulon (Urga) railway before or at the same time as the opening of the Peking-Changchiakou railway.

It is not improbable that Russia will object to the Chinese building the above-mentioned line, but H. E. Yuan Shih-kai is urging earnestly on the Chinese Government that there is no valid reason against the scheme being carried out.—*Special service.*

THE SCANDINAVIAN SCHISM.

Christiania, 17th August.

The final result of the plébiscite at which about 434,000 persons were entitled to vote is: 368,211 votes for the Storthing's resolution to dissolve the union with Sweden, and 184 against the proposition. The proportion is thus 2,000 to one in favour of the separation.

The Storthing reassembles on the 21st inst.—*Special telegram.*

London, 23rd August.

The Norwegian Storthing has resolved by 104 votes to 11 to request Sweden to concur in the dissolution of the Union.—*Exclusive service.*

THE BRILLIANT VICEROY.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The papers are unanimous in their tributes to Lord Curzon's magnificent services to India.—*Reuter.*

THE WAR IN SOUTH CELEBES.

Soerabaya, 23rd August.

The Rajah of Boni has been captured.—*Our own correspondent.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 19th August.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Ting Chieh, the retiring Civil Governor of Mukden.—*Special telegram.*

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.

1905.

Fahr. Thermometer.

	Min.	Max.	
Aug. 18	74° 0	90° 7	rain
19	79° 6	91° 0	rain
20	75° 5	79° 7	rain
21	64° 7	72° 8	rain
22	66° 8	77° 9	rain
23	71° 2	79° 5	rain
24	71° 8	76° 8	rain

1904.

Fahr. Thermometer.

	Min.	Max.	
Aug. 18	71° 5	87° 6	rain
19	74° 0	90° 3	rain
20	72° 2	88° 6	rain
21	73° 0	88° 9	rain
22	72° 5	85° 7	rain
23	75° 4	90° 0	rain
24	74° 3	87° 4	rain

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 17th August.

Chancellor Prince Bülow has arrived at Wilhelmshöhe, where he will report to H. M. the Kaiser about the suspension of the state of war in German South-west Africa.

The Russian Press states that Mr. de Witte is not reporting directly to the Czar, but to Count Lamsdorf.

It is reported from Portsmouth that the American sympathies for de Witte, who is looking for a large loan, are increasing.

A German-American commercial treaty on the principle of reciprocity is being prepared. The preparations are taking so favourable a course, that the formal negotiations can be opened in the autumn.

Dr. Stuebel, the colonial director of the Foreign Office, is taking leave for several months. He will not afterwards take charge again of his present office, but will re-enter the diplomatic service.

18th August.

The movement against the Dingley Tariff in the United States of America is increasing, as it seriously menaces, owing to the German tariff, the commercial relations with Germany.

No progress has yet been made in the Portsmouth negotiations with regard to the two main points of the peace, viz: the cession of Saghalien and the payment of an indemnity.

To-morrow (i.e. 19th August) the long-expected manifesto of the Czar about the creation of a State Duma (House of Representatives) will be published. It has been drawn up by Mr. Podiedonosteff, the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod. No official can be elected to represent the people. The cities will have 440, the peasants 90 representatives in the State Duma. This corporation will have to decide the reform of the Constitution and will have the right to sanction all laws; it will supervise all branches of the Government and will have the right of interpretation. The Jews are given a limited right of election.

Bjoernsjerne Bjoernson, the well-known Norwegian poet, has declared himself in favour of a Norwegian Republic, while Fritjof Nansen, the North-Pole explorer, although being himself a nominee for the presidency, is strongly opposing the declaration of a Republic. Hesitation is shown in Denmark to agree to the candidature of Prince Charles of Denmark for the Norwegian throne, as a breach with Sweden it is feared would be the consequence of it.

The death of Baron Saanomiyama, the Chief-Master of Ceremonies of the Japanese Court, is much regretted in Berlin, the deceased always having been considered a friend of Germany.

19th August.

Mssgr. Caspian Spies, Bishop of South-Zanzibar, of the St. Benedictus Mission, and his companions have been murdered by natives in the district of Kilva (German East-Africa). Count Goetzen, the Gover-

nor, has demanded reinforcements of his troops.

The report that Russia has forbidden the export of grain is not correct.

It is made known that H. M. the Kaiser and the Empress decline to accept on the occasion of their Silver Wedding, which will take place on the 27th of February 1906, any personal presents, but they will be pleased by donations made on this occasion for national purposes.

The Czar's manifesto convenes the first Gossudar Stenensja Duma for the middle of January. This house of representatives will have unlimited freedom of speaking and debating as well as the right to examine the budget. The members receive payment. Women are allowed to take part in the elections in accordance with the instructions of their husbands and sons. The elections will be secret and the votes will be cast by ballot. The resolutions of the Duma will be given to the Council of the Empire and then laid before the Czar.

21st August.

The support which President Roosevelt receives by the Ambassadors of the neutral Powers with reference to the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan, has only the object to render possible the continuation of the negotiations, but does in no case constitute an interference with the peace conditions themselves.

The Russian constitution is criticised by a majority of the Press, the necessity of further reforms being urged.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" urges the friendly reception of the English fleet at Swinemunde and Neufahrwasser.

The First Marines, garrisoning at Kiel, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel von Glasenapp, is being mobilised. They will start on the 28th instant from Trieste for German East-Africa.

Lieutenant-General von Trotha, commander of the troops in German South-West Africa, will start home in October next. At the same time the new Civil Governor von Lindequist will definitively take charge of the colony. Colonel Leutwein, the former Governor, has now been granted his resignation.

22nd August.

The Washington diplomats speak most pessimistically about the prospects of peace. They express the opinion that the plenipotentiaries will leave Portsmouth at the end of the week. It is a fact that the Czar has, in the last days, declared himself most decidedly against the payment of an indemnity. For the time being, President Roosevelt is still eagerly endeavouring to render possible a continuation of the negotiations.

Chancellor Prince Bülow has personally drafted in Nordernoy the reply to the French programme of the Morocco conference. According to this, Germany will declare herself jointly with France liable for the protection of foreign rights in each case.

Martial law has been declared in Courland. General strikes have broken out in Warsaw and Lodz.

The Norwegian Government has offered a permanent alliance to Sweden.

Professor Reuleaux, the well-known engineer, whose efforts to develop German technical industry have been generally acknowledged, is dead, aged seventy-six.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Tientsin, 17th August.

The "Ta-Kung-Pao" ("L'Impartial") which was trying to incite the Chinese merchants to boycott American goods, has been suppressed by order of the Chinese Government.

Tsingtao, 22nd August.

S. M. SS. Thetis and Seeadler have received orders to start at once for German East-Africa.

The large floating dock, having a bearing capacity of 16,000 tons and a length of 125 metres, was successfully launched this morning at 9.35, many officials and a large number of civilians, both Germans and Chinese, being present. It is now being towed by tug-boats to the place prepared for it in the harbour, where it will be moored. This is the largest floating dock launched after having been fully completed on shore.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 10th August.

It is announced from San Francisco that the Russian cruiser Lena, which is interned there, has been repaired. She has made satisfactory trial trips.—"Mainichi."

11th August.

Parliament has been prorogued. The King's Speech expressed the hope that the Russo-Japanese negotiations would result in the conclusion of a mutually honourable and lasting peace.—"Mainichi."

Berlin, 11th August.

Norway has sent a ultimatum to Sweden, demanding that the latter's Diet shall come to a decision by the end of the month in regard to the separation of Norway from Sweden, and the abdication by the House of Bernadotte of the Norwegian throne in favour of Prince Charles of Denmark. If the Diet gives unsatisfactory replies, Norway will proclaim a republic.—"Mainichi."

Newcastle, 11th August.

The document containing Japan's demands was written in English and accompanied by a French translation. In handing the document to M. de Witte, Baron Komura requested secrecy.—"Jiji."

Portsmouth, 12th August.

According to a report, Russia is not absolutely opposed to the payment of an indemnity and the cession of Saghalien, but desires to pay Japan's expenditure under another name than that of indemnity, and to transfer to Japan all the privileges of ownership in Saghalien, retaining for herself nominal sovereignty over the island.—"Asahi."

13th August.

Regardless of the promise of secrecy, M. de Witte has revealed the Japanese terms to the newspaper correspondents, apparently with a view to securing public sympathy for Russia. In connection with this matter, a member of the suite of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries states that the latter strictly adhere to the decision come to at the outset of the meeting between the Plenipotentiaries not to reveal the purport of the negotiation. He added that M. de Witte, on the contrary, had been so unscrupulous as to break his promise for the purpose of rendering public feeling unfavourable to Japan.—"Mainichi."

Berlin, 14th August.

Anarchists have started a rising in the Argentine. A plot against the President has failed.—"Mainichi."

15th August.

Norway is sounding the Powers as to whether or not they approve of the proposal to appoint Prince Carl of Denmark to the Norwegian throne.—"Mainichi."

The following telegram is from the "South China Morning Post":—

London, 13th August.

Yorkshire beat Surrey.

The matches between Lancashire and Kent, the Australians and Middlesex, and Notts and Essex were drawn.

In the last named match, A. O. Jones (Notts) hit up 274.

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

Sandakan, 13th August.

Mr. E. P. Gueritz has consented to continue acting as Governor until his successor is appointed.

London, 14th August.

A terrible famine is reported in Spain.

Singapore, 15th August.

The Sultan of Johore has received serious rib fractures in a motor accident at Marseilles.

London, 15th August.

An international conference of representatives of the cotton trade has been arranged.

Singapore, 16th August.

Criminals escaped from Saghalien are overrunning the East. Eleven were arrested here to-day.

Two desperadoes, known to have committed murders, are believed to be still at large in the neighbourhood.

London, 17th August.

The German loan to Morocco is considered likely to cause complications.

MR. BENNETTZ wires us from Changsha under date the 19th inst. that the sum of Tls. 5,200 finally awarded him in settlement of his claim is insufficient to pay his debts, and the proclamation issued at the same time is unsatisfactory, and that his wife and himself are now destitute.

WE have received a telegram from Mr. Bennertz, dated Changsha, the 21st inst., stating that the British Consul there has suggested to him that the Chinese officials may take over his cargo at a valuation, and he and his wife should be sent to Hankow, from which it is evident that the city of Changsha is not open to foreign trade. It is to be trusted that the British Minister will have this evasion rectified as promptly as possible and Mr. Bennertz reinstated. If this is not done, it will be evident that treaty stipulations with China are not worth the paper they are written on.

PRINCE and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Woosung on the N.-D. L. S. Preussen early on Saturday afternoon, but they did not come to Shanghai. The Vice-Consul in charge for Japan, Mr. Matsuoka, and a number of Japanese went to Woosung to meet the Prince and Princess, and on Sunday afternoon Mr. Matsuoka again went to Woosung, returning in the evening.

THE following note of local interest is from an American paper received by the latest mail:—

Oyster Bay (L. I.), 19th July.

President Roosevelt to-day announced the appointment of John A. McKim to be United States Consul at Georgetown, Guiana, and of Richer B. Thorne to be United States Consul at Chefoo, China.

It is only three weeks since Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Commons that Lord Curzon had declared that his utmost desire was to carry out loyally the policy decided by the Government. Why has he now resigned?

INSTRUCTIONS were received at the American Consulate-general on the 17th inst. to fly the Stars and Stripes at half-mast for ten days in honour of the late Secretary of State John Hay.

THE Consul-General for Austria-Hungary (Mr. von Hirsch) was at home on Friday morning in celebration of the 75th birthday of H. M. the Emperor-King. The members of the Consular body, Chinese and Customs officials, and many of the general community were among the callers. Flags were displayed by Austrian residents and the large portrait of the King-Emperor in Messrs. Kuhn & Komor's window attracted much attention.

THE str. München left Shanghai on Wednesday for Odessa, having on board upwards of one thousand Russian refugees. The steamer during the week has been painted white, with a red cross on each side. The arrangements for passenger accommodation have lately been completely transformed and she has now accommodation for over eight hundred passengers amidships and forward, and for a large number of first class passengers aft. The majority of the passengers went on board on Thursday and the arrangements made for their comfort seem to meet with unqualified approval. Capt. Cox, late of the str. King Arthur of Port Arthur fame, is in command.

It has already been announced that Mr. George Mosser has been forced by the boycotters to give up his interest in the Chang Su Ho Gardens. Mr. George Mosser has discovered that the prime mover in the action against him was a Chinese named King Chun-kee, and he is now bringing an action against King Chun-kee, claiming Tls. 20,000 damages.

MR. WU KWAN-KIEN, the Director of Studies at Nanyang College, has been appointed to the High Commission which is proceeding abroad, presided over by Duke Tsai and their Excellencies Hsu Shi-chang, Tuan Fang, and Tai Hung-tee. The selection of men like Mr. Wu, who have been educated abroad and are already "persona grata" in foreign countries, shows that an earnest endeavour is being made to benefit China, and augurs well for the success of the mission. His many friends both native and foreign will be glad to hear of this recognition of his ability.

THE execution of the three Sikhs—Chanda Singh, Sultan Singh, and Verhava Singh—who were on the 14th ultimo found guilty of the murder of Lushman Tapa and sentenced to death, will take place at the British Consular Gaol at 8 a.m. to-morrow—in the presence of the governor of the gaol, the sheriff, coroner, and doctor.

IN connection with the rebundling of the foreshore which has been going on for some time the beginnings are now apparent of another much needed improvement. At the entrance to several of the jetties iron archways have been erected, and we believe these to be for the purpose of bearing a greatly strengthened light to illuminate jetty and pontoon alike.

THE following is the programme of the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to India:—Arrive in Bombay, November 9th, afternoon; Bombay, 9th to 15th; Ajmer, 16th to 17th; Udaipur, 18th to 20th; Jaipur, 21st to 24th; Bikanir, 25th to 27th; Lahore, 28th to 1st

December; Peshawar, 2nd December to 4th; Jammu, 5th; Delhi, 7th to 10th; Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Ballahgarh, 11th to 15th; Agra, 16th to 19th; Bhurtpur, 20th to 21st; Gwalior, 21st to 25th; Lucknow, 26th to 28th; Calcutta, 29th to January 6th; Darjeeling, January 7th to 8th; Calcutta, 9th. On boardship, 10th to 12th; Rangoon, 13th to 15th; Mandalay 16th to 18th; on river, 19th to 20th; Rangoon 21st; on boardship, 22nd to 23rd; Madras, 24th to 28th; Bangalore and Mysors, 29th to 7th February, Hyderabad, 8th February to 15th; Ellore, 16th; Benares, 18th to 19th; Nepal, 20th to March 2nd. (after leaving Nepal Their Royal Highnesses will probably visit Simla and some other places); Quetta, 12th March to 16th; Karachi, 17th to 19th; depart from Karachi, 19th.

All details have not yet been finally settled, and the various items of the programme, are liable to modification.—"The Pioneer."

THE story that a Chinese merchant had been shot dead at Wuchou by a coolie, in connection with the boycott, is an entire fabrication.

WE understand that zone time has been officially adopted all over China.

THE "Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean," for August has duly reached us from the Hydrographic Department of the U. S. Navy Department at Washington. A study of the usual typhoon tracks, and of the monograph on typhoons, is very interesting at this season, though somewhat alarming to any one about to travel between here and Singapore.

WE received on Monday from Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe a large batch of papers over four weeks old, with letters of a similar antiquity.

About 11 a.m. on Saturday a native cargo-boat, which was being towed up the Huangpu, capsized opposite the Public Gardens. The occupants and the cargo were precipitated into the river and one little child was drowned. With the assistance of the River police the boat was righted, but almost the whole of the cargo was lost.

THERE was an unfortunate accident while the "B" class yachts were manoeuvring at Woosung before the race on Saturday. The laoda of one of them went forward to adjust the jib and by some means fell overboard. Attempts were made to rescue him but without success. The accident occurred before the owner of the yacht had come on board.

OWING to the rain the local test match England v. Australia could not be played on Sunday as arranged.

POLICEMEN have very frequently been the victims of cartoons depicting them capturing small dogs because they or their owners had got rid of the muzzle. In a place like Shanghai, with our too oft repeated cases of hydrophobia, one would think owners of dogs would be as careful as the police or anyone could wish, but alas, how many dogs without muzzles does one meet in a day? At the Mixed Court on Wednesday, W. La Gro, of 20, the Bund, was fined \$5 and costs for allowing his dog to run about the Bund without its muzzle. The Police Sergeant who prosecuted informed the Court that this was the defendant's second offence of this nature.

NEWS has been received that the largest and finest existing cable steamer, the Colonia, 7,976 tons gross, built in 1902, belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., which was engaged in laying another trans-Atlantic Cable for the Commercial Cable Co., has gone on the rocks off Nova Scotia. It is hoped that no lives were

lost, and it is known that the son of the General Manager here of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., who was one of her cable engineers, has arrived safely at Canso, Nova Scotia. The Colonia was in these waters two years ago, engaged in laying a section of the Manila-Honolulu cable.

EARLY on Wednesday morning a mob of griffins were landed at the Yuenfong Road jetty and taken up Broadway towards their destination. When nearing the bridge over the Hongkew Creek nine or ten of the ponies broke loose and despite the efforts of the mafos in charge, bolted along Broadway and on to the Bund, where they were eventually recaptured. Several passengers in rickshas had narrow escapes of injury, and a gentleman in a dog-cart who was driving ahead of the griffins, was thrown out of his trap but fortunately sustained no injury, though the rubber tyre of his dog-cart became detached from the wheel.

EARLY intimation is given by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. of another auction of books sent out by Messrs. William George's Sons, Bristol, to take place about the middle of next November. Catalogues are already ready, and from this it is seen that among the 493 lots are many valuable works on China, a collection almost amounting to a library itself on Russia, several rare and interesting histories, beautiful illustrated editions of the poets and artists' engravings. Perhaps the most interesting from a collector's point of view is Father Trigout's Latin versions of the memoirs of Matthew Ricci, the Jesuit missionary who built a church in Peking and died there in 1610. The volume is dated 1616, is a thick quarto in old vellum, and it is noted as adding to the value that "many leaves have small wormholes."

As far as we can gather, from facts which have come under our notice quite incidentally, the condition of the Chinese prison in the French Settlement seem open to various improvements. A dozen of the prisoners have been sent in succession to the Shantung Road Hospital in an advanced condition of beri-beri or some like disease, and three or four of them have died very soon after admission. Thus the sentence passed upon these delinquents in the French Court has turned out to be far heavier than was intended. And as anything of the nature of a plague-spot anywhere in Shanghai may easily become a menace to the public health, it is to be hoped that the authorities on the French side will give the place the overhauling that it seems to need.

AT the Russian Consular Court on Monday morning, before M. Boriadiani, Vice-Consul, eleven men were charged with gambling at the house, No. 458, Broadway, at midnight on the 14th instant, and with living on the earnings of women of ill-fame. After hearing the evidence of Inspector McDowell as to the character of the defendants and the circumstances attending their arrest, His Honour ordered six of the defendants to be deported, and discharged the remainder after administering a caution.

THE German mail which left here by the N.-D. L. S. Sachsen arrived at Genoa on Friday, the 18th inst., at 5 p.m.

THE P. and O. S. Nubia, with the London mail of the 28th ultimo, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant.

THE H.-A. L. S. Silesia left Singapore on the 18th inst. for Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE O. & O. S. Coptic arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 21st inst.

The mails which left here on the 21st ult. by the M. M. S. Tourane, and were transferred at Saigon to the M. M. S. El Kantara, were transferred again at Singapore to the P. & O. S. Chusan, which left Shanghai with the English mail on the 25th ult.

The R. M. S. Athenian left Yokohama for Vancouver on Sunday morning, the 20th instant.

The Norwegian str. Falk, which arrived here on Monday from the north reports: At 11 a.m. on the 17th instant, in Lat. 31° 31' N., Long. 125° 15' E., passed the German ship Henriette, bound for Tsingtao, with her jibboom, fore and main topmasts carried away. Her foreyard also seemed to have been carried away and a smaller spar rigged up instead.

The C. N. S. Shansi, which arrived here on Tuesday from Tientsin, reports that on the 20th inst., twelve miles south of the N. E. Promontory, passed the str. Lienshing destroying a floating mine.

We have received the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 1904 of the Netherlands Trading Society, whose agent here is Mr. E. D. van Walree. The Society has a paid-up capital of £3,750,000, and a reserve fund amounting to £416,667, and the accounts show a divisible balance of £423,488, out of which a dividend of 11 per cent has been declared. The total assets of the Society on the 31st of December last were £11,696,874.

We have received from Messrs. Brewer & Co. Part 25 of the "Japan Chronicle's" carefully compiled "Diary of the Russo-Japanese War," which brings its useful record down to the 7th ult. The more detailed story of events within covers the battle of Mukden and the naval victory at the Tsushima Strait. There are pictures of the captured battleships Orel and Nicolai I. of the destroyer Biedovy, on which Admiral Rozhdiestvensky was discovered and taken prisoner, and of scenes around Mukden after the retreat of the Russians.

We have received a copy of the August number of the "Wan Kwo Kung Pao," or "Review of the Times," edited by the Rev. Dr. Y. J. Allen, and published by the Diffusion Society. This number contains a very interesting account (with illustrations) by the Editor, of the McTyeire Girls' School here. Any Chinese gentleman having daughters, after reading this account of the school, would, we are certain, be eager to send them there for their education.

We received on Wednesday from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., a copy of No. IV of the "War Album," issued by Kinkodo & Co. of Tokio. The more one examines these pictorial records of the war, the more one is struck by the vigour and realism of the drawings they contain, as well as the grim truth of the reproductions of actual photographs. No pictures of the horrors of war seem to have any effect in preventing wars, otherwise the friends of peace might well distribute a few copies of these albums in the rooms the Czar frequents in his gilded prison at St. Petersburg. The groups of photographs of Japanese officers strike one by the thoughtfulness seen in all the faces; it is the combination of brains with the samurai's love of fighting as a pastime that has proved so irresistible in the present war.

The 9th number of "The Russo-Japanese War," published by the Kenkodo Co., of Tokio, a copy of which we have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., is made as interesting as ever by its regular articles, its numerous coloured, and tinted full-page pictures, and its

innumerable half-tones in the text, and especially by its full account of the battle of Tsushima, with stories from both sides. Throughout the war the Japanese have relied with such special confidence and success on the medical staff in their armies, that the first article in this issue, "On the History of Medical Science in Japan," is particularly valuable. At the risk of being charged with repeating ourselves we must say that this publication is indispensable to all who are enough attracted by the War, which is now, we hope, nearing its close, to wish to be thoroughly acquainted with its course, and to understand the character of the victors and how they have fitted themselves for the position they have now attained.

How the editor of the "Illustrated London News" ever accepted such a lugubrious and long-drawn-out story as "The Black Spaniel," by Robert Hichens, for its Summer Number, it is difficult to imagine. The whole story, which can only interest a fanatical anti-vivisectionist, might easily have been told on one page, and then it would have been too long. There is not a single female character in the story, whose chief *dramatis personae* are four men and a dog, and Mr. A. Forestier's pictures are as uninteresting as the story. A rather pretty little, but commonplace, adventure, called "Caprice of Bean Flowers," by Murray Gilchrist, also illustrated by A. Forestier, precedes "The Black Spaniel" by way of lightening it a little.

The Official Notice (Prospectus) has been sent to us of the New Zealand International Exhibition, which is to be held at Hagley Park, Christchurch, Canterbury, in the last two months of 1906 and the first four months of 1907, being the summer months in New Zealand. The object of the exhibition, we learn, is educational, "and it is intended to demonstrate the resources and possibilities of the colony as one of the world's food-producing factors; its vast mineral resources; and to draw attention to its unrivalled and varied scenery, thermal wonders, and also the exceptional opportunities offered to sportsmen; and further and specially, to bring under the notice of the more industrial nations of the world the great field the colony of New Zealand offers as an outlet for enterprise and for the use and consumption of all manner of up-to-date appliances, manufactures, etc."

We have received Tientsin papers to the 16th inst.—The "P. and T. Times" reports that the Yellow River has burst its left bank above Kaifeng, and is apparently returning to the N. E. channel it deserted some centuries ago, running past Weihsui to where three provinces meet, Chihli, Shantung, and Honan.—Some Peitaiho notes signed "Frank Record" in the "P. and T. Times" do not picture Peitaiho as a perfect paradise for paddlers and picnickers.—It is reported the H. E. Chang Chih-tung has been ordered to go to Peking for audience at once.—The Board of Revenue's cent-pieces are to be made of brass, and have no foreign words on them.—Chao Erh-sen, the new Tartar General at Mukden sends very favourable reports of the behaviour of the Japanese to the Chinese there, and the excellent discipline of the Japanese troops. We learn that the necessary arrangements have been made, and the new Tientsin School for European children will open on the 15th prox.—Chao Erh-sen proposes to disband the 20 regiments of soldiers he has found at Mukden and raise 20 foreign-drilled re-

giments, and establish military schools.—Industrial Exhibitions similar to that at Peking are to be organised in all the provinces.—The new Tientsin Club, one of the finest buildings in the East, will be finished in one year from the time the work of construction began, and has been built under the entire superintendence of Mr. Howard Ford.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 15th, Yokohama the 17th, and Kobe the 18th inst.—Baron Sanmomiya was Grand Master of Ceremonies at the time of his death.—The Emperor sent a message congratulating Admiral Arai on the floating of the Varyag.—The Japanese Press considers that it still requires that Linievitch shall be badly defeated to bring the Czar to terms.—The Japanese field hospitals are emptying, their occupants returning to the front.—Many of the Japanese papers hope for a continuance of the war in order that better terms may be secured hereafter.—It is reported that Mr. Loomis, U. S. Assistant-Secretary of State, will be the first American Ambassador to Japan, and that Mr. Griscom, the present Minister, will be appointed an Assistant-Secretary of State.—A large sum of money has been sent from Russia for distribution among the Russian prisoners in Japan, but none of it is to be given to any of Admiral Nibogatoff's officers and men, because they surrendered.—The Japanese Government has just bought 34 thorough-bred horses in the States for breeding purposes.—The Japanese Government will probably raise in September a sixth domestic loan of ¥100,000,000.—Japanese is to be taught in future in the German schools on the same level as other foreign languages. It would be easier and more comprehensive to learn English thoroughly.—Marshal Oyama is supposed to have about 600,000 men in the six armies under his command.—Fishermen have captured a seven-foot shark off Shioya.—The "Japan Chronicle" announces the death at Yokohama at the age of 46 of Mr. C. Dubois, of Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt. He had been 25 years in Japan and was very popular in Kobe and Yokohama.

We take the following from the "Japan Times":—

Fleet-Surgeon Shujiro Iwasaki who had had charge of the wounded Russian naval prisoners at Saseho, was recently transferred to the Chief Surgeonship of a certain warship. The news, we hear, was received by the Russians with sincere sorrow, and they presented him with the following address in English:—

"DEAR DOCTOR.

"During our stay in Saseho Naval Hospital we were so kindly and skillfully treated by you, that the news of your departure from us makes us very unhappy.

"We bid you the most warm-hearted farewell and wish you good health and prosperity for yourself and for the development of your precious medical science which we had so much enjoyed."

The address is signed by Admiral Rozhdiestvensky, Captain C. de Colongue, Commander W. Semenov, Commander N. Kolomeitsoff, and seven other officers and two petty officers.

The "Foochow Echo" of the 12th inst. chronicles a new success gained at Cambridge by Mr. R.-C. Shaw, the eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Shaw of Hinghua. He is already the possessor of a sizarship of £30 a year and a scholarship of £50, and has now gained the Goldsmiths' exhibition of £50 a year.

Miscellaneous Articles.

ALL ASIA.

21st August.

So comprehensive, we are told, is the new treaty of alliance between England and Japan, that it covers "all Asia." The announcement comes from Vienna, from which city it may be remembered, came the first news of the first Japanese alliance. It may be premature; it may be incorrect or it may not, but, right or wrong, the announcement is one which appeals strongly to the imagination. "All Asia" is a term of wide significance which, of course, we must take not literally but relatively, so that our interpretation of it may cover only what is intended and no more.

What that is seems certain. The war being over, it will mean the status quo. Its watchword will be peace; its object, development; its methods those of the "open door." No freebooter will be permitted to harass here and plunder there. There will be no aggression, no riding rough-shod over the interests and susceptibilities of others in the search for selfish gains. Asia should at once enter upon an era of prolonged peace in which the rights and properties of all are respected and every State is permitted to work out its own development as best it may without fear or favour.

To China the opening of the new era is one of immense promise. By this time she ought to be convinced that her true interests lie in the safeguarding of her independence in every possible way. If she is capable of learning anything at all, she must long since have seen the folly of making such agreements as were made with Russia in Manchuria, in which even that most favourable to her practically handed over the three Eastern Provinces to Russia as a gift, and gave that State a coign of vantage from which to descend at any time with irresistible force upon Peking and Northern China. By "irresistible" we mean irresistible from a Chinese point of view. Luckily, China has found a friend whose interest it was to prove that Russia is not irresistible. She may, therefore, with the Anglo-Japanese treaty as a safeguard, go steadily on with her national development, improving her commerce, opening up her resources, purifying her civil service, codifying her laws, training magistrates and judges, strengthening her forces, establishing a reliable coinage, making roads and railways, and generally doing all that may be necessary to place her in line with her protectors. For this, practically, understanding or no understanding, will be the main result so far as China is concerned

of the new Japanese-English alliance. Where their interests are concerned in Asia, no shot must be fired without previous understanding with them. What this means to China, China alone can tell.

But China, important as she is, is not "all Asia." There is the great seaboard from Kamtschatka to Singapore. Is it a small thing to know that, so far as can be seen, there cannot, so long as the Anglo-Japanese alliance lasts, be a shot fired in anger along all these leagues? What do our Far Eastern communities ask but peace? Peace is assured. What do merchants and traders want but security for ships and goods? Security is certain. The war risks which do so much to prevent and upset trade need no longer trouble underwriter or owner. Russia, Japan, China, the Philippines, with their vast American interests, Tongking with its French, Hongkong, Singapore, and the Straits with their English, all alike will be permitted a prolonged period of certainty in place of uncertainty, of profit instead of loss. Nothing is wanted on the east coast of Asia but peace. With that assured, progress is certain, development sure.

So with India, Persia, and Central Asia. When there is nothing but stone walls and bristling bayonets for the Russian war party to knock its head against, it may be hoped that some gleams of reason will penetrate even its dense consciousness, indirectly strengthening the hands of the peace party and effectually preventing any thought of revenge either upon Japan or England in the near future. Revenge is sweet, but prudence makes certain that it is attainable before trying to take it. Now it is certain that Russian aspirations in this direction must be curbed by recognition of the inevitable, and for this reason we may look for continued quiet along the Manchurian and Mongolian frontiers, for the maintenance of the status quo in Afghanistan, and for a tacit acquiescence by everybody in the British Monroe doctrine for the Persian gulf. Arabia is disturbed, but in view of the present agreement (we are presuming the Vienna telegram to be true) the excitement will cool down without the interference of new forces, new ambitions, or new intrigues. What the understanding respecting the Near East is, it is difficult to say. England is less interested than she was in that neighbourhood, and Japan not at all beyond the fact that she naturally wishes to be sure that the Canal shall ever be open to the forces of her ally. Probably an elastic understanding has been come to respecting this portion of "all Asia," but for the rest there can be no question of the advantage as well as of the importance of the alleged

alliance. As reported it helps to secure the peace and progress of the world.

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN ASIATIC
ASSOCIATION.

22nd August.

THE number for July of this journal is especially interesting because it is largely devoted to the question of the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Laws. Mr. Foord begins his "Current Comment" by welcoming the then approaching Peace Conference, but, he says, "for obvious reasons, all talk of an armistice is premature, and must continue to be so until the true significance of the present situation in Manchuria has either been demonstrated by the actual ordeal of battle, or an acknowledgment of all that it implies has been extorted from the Czar and his advisers. As this latter contingency is still doubtful, there may be no way of avoiding another huge sacrifice of human life, by way of convincing a brainless and ruthless despotism that its Far Eastern ambitions have suffered final collapse." Mr. Foord notes with great satisfaction that to President Roosevelt has fallen the rôle of peacemaker. "It is at least," he says, "a plausible inference that consummate tact and scrupulous regard to the susceptibilities of both combatants have not been lacking in the President's personal conduct of this highly delicate series of negotiations." In dealing with the mutiny in Russia's Black Sea fleet, and the other rebellious phenomena in that empire, Mr. Foord suggests that they have had so little effect on the European Exchanges because of "the prevailing impression that the worst which can happen in Russia has been anticipated and provided against—that revolution is the only final solution of the problem, and that it cannot come too soon. . . . The menace of Russian aggression will cease to be the formidable arrest to human progress which it has been in the immediate past, and the development of the Russian Empire may take rank with that which has been accomplished during the last generation by its Asiatic Conqueror."

Two notes are devoted to the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Acts. Mr. Foord fully confirms our contention that the threat of the boycott did good in "awakening both public and official sentiment to the magnitude of the interests which this country (the U. S.) possesses in the Chinese Empire, and to the supreme folly of trifling with them." The excellent letter of instruction issued by the President is—

it is admitted that "a good many of the evils," in the administration of the Exclusion Acts, "complained of may be remedied by changing Departmental legislation, without any new legislation whatever. It is, nevertheless, reassuring to be able to claim that the agitation on this subject through the Press and otherwise has revealed the existence of a public sentiment which may be confidently relied upon to sustain the ratification by the Senate of a very much more liberal Immigration Treaty with China than that which expired last December, if not also to bring about some radical changes in our domestic legislation on this subject." An extract which will be found in another column shows that the Pacific Slope is beginning to ask for Chinese labour again.

We note that Mr. Foord has a very marked distrust of Germany, as is shown by the following note, which we quote in full:—

A curious illustration of how nearly related the problems and policies of the Far East are apt to be to the contemporary problems of European diplomacy, was furnished during the month by the somewhat voluble representative of the German Empire in this country, Baron Speck von Sternburg. The German Ambassador in Washington has shown a most praiseworthy desire to have the influence of his master identified with that of the President of the United States in arranging the preliminaries of a peace conference. But, in the intervals of explaining to newspaper reporters how thoroughly Germany was in accord with the efforts of the President, the Baron made some references to the Morocco incident, and endeavoured to make his master's course in dealing with that as worthy of public approval as in lending his influence to put an end to the war in the Far East. Relying somewhat too confidently on the limited information of the American public in regard to Asiatic questions, the Baron made the very confident claim that Germany stands for the open door in Morocco, as she does in China. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the original convention between Germany and China in regard to the lease of the harbour and promontory of Kiaochow, and the development of German activity in the hinterland of Shantung, stand for anything but the open door. Nor is the case at all improved by the subsequent action of Germany in regard to railroad and mining rights in that great province. As a matter of fact, all that Germany professes to be afraid of France doing in Morocco, she has already done her best to accomplish in regard to a territory of ten times the importance to international trade that Morocco can ever be in this generation.

The following comparative table shows the value, in gold dollars, of the exports of the principal staples from the United States to China and Hongkong during the eleven months ending the 31st of May 1904 and 1905:—

To China:—

	Cotton cloths.	Mineral oil.	Wheat flour.
1904 ...	3,560,900	4,221,312	264,922
1905 ...	24,444,042	7,537,442	259,983

To Hongkong:—

1904 ...	44,019	1,921,091	4,579,742
1905 ...	69,733	1,751,596	3,812,262

The following table shows the comparative value in gold dollars, of the imports of tea and silk into the U. S. for the eleven months ending the 31st of May 1903, 1904, and 1905:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Tea...14,757,890	17,568,775	15,690,273	
Raw silk 46,671,758	41,001,323	54,664,477	

These tables are followed by a very interesting note on "Chinese Study at Columbia," New York's University where our old friend Dr. Hirth is professor. There was a great field day there in June 1904, when a lunch was given in the Oriental Department to Prince P'u Lun and Sir Chentung Liang Ch'eng, but a very sad accident marred the splendour of the occasion. Dr. Hirth and the distinguished Chinese guests and the other professors of Oriental languages had an animated conversation in various weird tongues; "the cuneiform inscriptions were discussed, compared with the old Chinese hieroglyphics, and finally each of the professors wrote a specimen of his own specialty on a blackboard, the Prince adding a sentence in Manchu. Unfortunately, this memorable record was, from *trop de zèle* on the part of a university servant, found wiped away the next morning, when a photograph was to have been taken of it."

The next sixteen pages are devoted to the Chinese Exclusion question, a great deal of this matter having already appeared, or been referred to, in our columns. We find here the American Association correspondence with Mr. J. W. Davidson, a report of the interview of the delegates of the American Asiatic Association with President Roosevelt, and the latter's reply; a caustic article from the New York "Sun" on the King incident at Boston, in which the "Sun" says: "Many such incidents have happened. While these unpleasant experiences are teaching the Chinese to admire, respect, and love the American nation, our manufacturers are competing with the rest of the world for the trade of China, and the State Department is trying its best to keep the open door from closing. Singularly enough, the Chinese at home are establishing a boycott against our goods. Ungrateful Celestials!" The Boston protest is also reprinted, with a long reply from the Department of Commerce and Labour at Washington, defending the immigration officers. Then comes President Roosevelt's letter ordering the courteous treatment of all Chinese immigrants, with Secretary Metcalf's acknowledgment and the latter's instructions to the immigration officers. Another letter from Mr. Metcalf, and a

very important letter from Mr. Max J. Kohler, showing how Chinese immigrants have been treated in the past, follow. The gist of Mr. Kohler's letter is, that "the evils here referred to can all be remedied by changing departmental regulations without any new legislation," among the regulations to be changed being those of the commissioner-general of immigration, approved in writing by Mr. Metcalf himself, before the recent agitation began. Mr. Secretary Taft's very pro-Chinese speech at Miami University as well as portions of an article on "The Root of Chinese Retaliation," from the "N. Y. Journal of Commerce," are also reprinted. There is a list, up to the 6th of June last, of subscriptions to the Japanese Relief Fund, amounting to \$26,360.29 gold, and some short extracts from consular reports make up the contents of a very important number.

THE PRESIDENT ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.

23rd August.

IN his speech to the pro-boycott meeting at Wuhu on the 13th, in permitting which the native Chief of Police seems to have conveniently forgotten his recent proclamation, H. E. Tsui, ex-Minister to the U. S., is reported to have said that "the United States is a just Government, and the present President is especially so." If he really thought that, and there was no reason why he should not utter his real thoughts at a meeting that was in sympathy with him, his obvious duty was to tell his hearers to proceed no farther with the boycott until it was known what form Congress will give to the new Treaty. It being admitted then that President Roosevelt is gifted with an especially keen sense of justice, H. E. Tsui and his friends should have been content to accept the declaration of the President's determination contained in his letter to the Acting Secretary of State, dated Washington, the 24th of June.

The President begins by instructing the State Department to issue immediately to all the U. S. diplomats and consular representatives in China a circular containing the facts set forth in his letter, and stating that it is issued by his direct order. He says:—

"Under the laws of the United States, and in accordance with the spirit of the treaties negotiated between the United States and China, all Chinese of the coolie or labouring class—that is, all Chinese labourers, skilled or unskilled—are absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States; but the purpose of the Government of the United States is to show the widest and

heartiest courtesy toward all merchants, teachers, students, and travelers who may come to the United States, as well as toward all Chinese officials or representatives in any capacity of the Chinese Government. All individuals of these classes are allowed to come and go of their own free will and accord, and are to be given all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions accorded the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nation.

"The President has issued special instructions through the Secretary of Commerce and Labour that, while labourers must be strictly excluded, the law must be enforced without harshness, and that all unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance toward those persons entitled to enter the United States must be scrupulously avoided. The officials of the immigration department have been informed that no harshness in the administration of the law will for a moment be tolerated and that any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons by any official of the Government will be cause for immediate dismissal from the service."

The President then points out that the right of free entry to the U. S. is determined by the certificate provided for in the Act of 1884, which is to be viséed by a diplomatic or consular representative of the U. S. Section 6 of the Act says:—

"And such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty before indorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said certificate or any of the statements therein contained are untrue, it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same."

The President then orders that this certificate shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the right of the immigrant provided with it to land, and it is not to be upset unless good reason can be shown for so doing. In this the President agrees with the suggestion of the American Association of China, taking the right position that the holder of a properly viséed certificate is to be held innocent until he is proved guilty, whereas hitherto the practice of the immigration officers has been to treat the holder of a certificate as guilty until he proved himself innocent; and the letter of Mr. Kohler shows the difficulties that they threw in the way of the unfortunate immigrant, so that in many cases he was sent back to China although his papers were really in perfect order. The President goes on to admit that in the past some representatives of the U. S. in China have been very lax, to use the mildest term, in viséing the thousands of certificates

recklessly issued by the Chinese Government. But if the Chinese Government does recklessly issue thousands of certificates, it is difficult to see how the American representatives, with the best will in the world, can possibly examine into the truth of every statement in every certificate in the time at their disposal. The President says:—

"Unfortunately in the past it has been found that officials of the Chinese Government have recklessly issued thousands of such certificates which were not true, and recklessness has also been shown in the past by representatives of the American consular service in viséing these certificates. The purpose of this Government is to make these viséed certificates of such real value that it is safe to accept them here in the United States. This will result in doing away with most of the causes of complaint that have arisen. The Chinese student, merchant or traveler will thereby secure before leaving China a certificate which will guarantee him against any improper treatment."

"But in order that this plan may be carried out it is absolutely necessary that the diplomatic and consular officers, instead of treating their work in viséing these certificates as perfunctory, shall understand that this is one of their most important functions. They must not issue any such certificate unless they are satisfied that the person to whom it is issued is entitled to receive it, and they will be held to a most rigid account for the manner in which they perform this duty. If there is reason to believe that any certificate has been improperly issued or is being improperly used, a thorough investigation will be made into its issuance."

"The only way in which it is possible, while fully carrying out the provision of the law against the immigration of Chinese labourers, skilled or unskilled, to secure the fullest courtesy and consideration for all Chinese persons of the exempt classes, such as officials, travellers, merchants, students and the like, is through the careful and conscientious action of our diplomatic and consular representatives under the proposed policy of the Department of Commerce and Labour. The change will simplify the whole administration of the law; but it cannot be made permanent unless the diplomatic and consular representatives do their full duty and see to it that no certificate is issued with their visé unless the person receiving it clearly comes within one of the exempt classes and is fully entitled to the privileges the certificate secures for him."

"Accordingly all our diplomatic and consular representatives in China are warned to perform this most important duty with the utmost care."

Secretary Metcalf promised in reply to "comply with the orders relative to more courteous treatment of higher-class Chinese," but pointed out that the act made no provision for such persons, not being labourers, as doctors, lawyers, clergymen, etc., adding that "it is clearly within the power of the department to extend to them the privileges of transit, under suitable regulation. This the department will do at an early date;" from which we gather that it has not been done hitherto. Considering what sort of folk Chinese doctors and clergymen are, and that Chinese lawyers are liable to a thousand blows with the greater bamboo and banishment to a pestilential frontier, if detected in the practice of their nefarious profession, they were perhaps intentionally disregarded. Mr. Metcalf at once sent a circular to all immigration authorities, enforcing the President's instructions, and pointing out that while no harshness is to be used even towards labourers, "Chinese persons whose appearance or situation clearly indicates that they do not belong to the class of labourers must be treated with the same consideration extended to members of any other nationality, and they are not under any circumstances to be subjected to unnecessary surveillance;" and Mr. Metcalf ends with the warning that any immigration officer who shows any discourtesy to Chinese, "either labourers or of the exempt classes," will be subject to immediate dismissal from the service. The Chinese having thus gained by the threat of the boycott the promise of reasonable and courteous treatment in future, should, as we have said, have been content. We are glad to know now that the Viceroy at Nanking and the Tao'ai here have undertaken to use their best efforts to suppress the boycott at once, and there is some reason to believe that it will be a thing of the past long before Mr. Conger, whose appointment was a superfluity in any case, can reach China.

"THE CHANCES OF PEACE."

24th August.

WHILE we are fearing that our hopes of peace are to be disappointed after all, owing to the obstinacy of the Czar, who appears to have fallen once more into the hands of the war party in St. Petersburg, it is interesting to read what the well-informed and thoughtful "Spectator" wrote under the above heading in its issue of the 15th of July last. There is no question that we who are almost on the spot realise much more vividly the terrible losses that Russia has sustained in men, material, territory, and prestige, and the very small chance she has of

retrieving these losses in any reasonable time, than writers at home do. To the latter whose gaze hardly extends beyond Russia in Europe, the empire of the Czar is still one of the Great Powers, and they do not thoroughly realise to themselves that the giant has been beaten to his knees by the little Oriental David. The plenipotentiaries, says the "Spectator," "will no doubt after their arrival hold most interesting discussions on the best form of compromise . . . As there are men of ability among them, they may draw up schemes more acceptable to both sides than any which have been yet proposed. Nevertheless, we do not think that peace is near at hand. We see no evidence, in spite of the many statements in the newspapers that either Tokio or St. Petersburg has surrendered its root ideas. Tokio cannot give up its claim to certain territorial cessions, and to an indemnity, and it is said that an indemnity is not even among the concessions which the Russian plenipotentiaries are authorised to make." The general opinion in Europe and America is that Japan is perfectly justified in asking for an indemnity, at least large enough to cover the cost of the war. But it may well be supposed that Russia is asking herself whether what she will retain in East Asia if she makes peace now is worth £150,000,000 sterling. She has lost Port Arthur and Dalny and what influence and concessions she had in Corea, and the greater part if not all of her prestige in Peking, and her defeats are known and talked about in Central Asia. With the Japan Sea a Japanese lake, and the Gulf of Tartary commanded by the Japanese ownership of Saghalien, Vladivostok is of no more use to her except as a commercial port. She has lost the railway south of Harbin and the right to use the trans-Manchurian railway for military purposes, while the Japanese in Saghalien entirely command the mouth of the Amur river. Except as an agricultural and pastoral colony, Siberia east of Lake Baikal is of no more value to her, and the question for her is whether what is left to her east of Lake Baikal is worth £150,000,000. "Moreover," says the "Spectator," "the most solid of all the facts in the situation still remains untouched. The Czar has nearly half-a-million men, organised as an army, encamped in Manchuria, capable at all events, of remaining there until they are defeated. Few observers, even in Russia, doubt that they will be defeated when Oyama is ready; but they are not defeated yet, and the chiefs of the army feel, not unnaturally, that to retreat before mere menace, however well founded, would be dishonourable, and would reduce the military force of Russia to a nullity. The business of that

army is to fight. Its local chiefs say, and possibly believe, they are in a position to fight with a good hope of success; and the great officers represent to the Czar that if he makes peace before fighting, his dynasty will cease to have a foothold. Armies may retreat without disgusting those who pay them, but they cannot shirk without material loss of power. They even, it is said, threaten him with a Palace revolution if he yields; and as they undoubtedly could carry out one with a certain ease, it is natural that his Majesty should hesitate to offend the only force upon which in such a time of disorder he can rely. The war is still going on, the comparatively valueless, but exceedingly well-known, province of Saghalien having this week been occupied by the Japanese." In thus depreciating Saghalien, the "Spectator" makes a very common, but serious, mistake. In its military aspect, Saghalien has a very high value, as it commands, as we have said, the entrance to the great waterway of eastern Siberia, the Amur; while in its commercial aspect, its coal and iron mines, and its vast deposits of petroleum, make it of very great value. But to return to the "Spectator": "No armistice is obtainable unless the Russian Emperor asks for it, and to ask for it is to confess publicly before all the world that 'mighty' Russia has been defeated in a great war by 'little' Japan. It is most improbable, therefore, that Nicholas II, a weak and vacillating man, who feels with painful keenness how completely he is at the mercy of the garrison of St. Petersburg, will make peace until he is able to say with visible truth: 'At least I have fought, and fought hard, as long as I have had an army to fight with. My Fleet is gone, my Army is gone, and I have no longer even the relic of a hope in the success of an aggressive campaign. Therefore though it is opposed to my own interests as well as those of my people, I accept peace.'"

The "Spectator" goes on to argue that prediction is ludicrously futile because no-one knows what will be the consequences of the present internal troubles in Russia. It is almost impossible to organise a general revolution in a country so vast and of such imperfect coherence as Russia. The childish mind of the Slav is bewildered, not roused to action, by the savage repression employed by its rulers. "We question if throughout the French Revolution there was a single case of six or seven thousand insurgents blasted away by cannon shot, as is believed to have happened in Odessa. No Government, it is true, can in the long run sit upon bayonets; but in the circumstances of Russia the great revolution which we all expect, and which most men familiar with history would say was inevitable, may be very slow.

It was slow even in France, where nearly four years elapsed between the meeting of the States General and the execution of the King. It is all very well to talk of finance. Paper is still accepted throughout the Russian plain; the wealth of the Church has not yet been seized; and the properties the State can sell are worth more than any probable indemnity. Unless a regiment as a unit declares against the Throne, the hope of immediate peace seems to us still but faint, for even if Mr. de Witte is invested with plenipotentiary powers, the Czar must still ratify the treaty." It is to be feared that Mr. de Witte himself, anxious as we believe him really to be for peace, will not be very whole-hearted in urging the Czar to consent to paying a large indemnity. He has never taken any interest in Russia's expansion in Eastern Asia, his life object being the industrial and financial regeneration of European Russia, and if the payment of an enormous indemnity, which will cripple his schemes for the improvement of Russia in Europe, can be averted by sacrificing Eastern Siberia altogether, the sacrifice may seem to him worth while. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that at the Congress of Berlin the representatives of Great Britain and Russia came to an absolute deadlock, though that position prefigured a war between the two countries, but Prince Bismarck succeeded in settling matters and Lord Beaconsfield brought away "Peace with Honour" after all.

Outports, Etc.

PEITAIHO.

FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.

12th August.

The Season.

The flagship of the German Admiral, the Fürst Bismarck, rides at anchor in the roadstead of this summer resort and furnishes an object of perennial interest. The steam launch plies back and forth to the hotel on the beach. During a torpedo practice recently a torpedo was lost in the sea and for three days the small boats were dragging the bottom in the hope of finding it. The band on board the cruiser has given one concert at the Astor House, and the Admiral has kindly given his consent for them to play at Rocky Point, and Monday evening, is the time appointed. That is the day, also, of the anniversary of the delivery of Peking in 1900 and will be recalled by all. A meeting in remembrance of that occasion will be held on the rocks by the shore, led by the Rev. Charles Ewing.

Missionaries at Work and Play.

Two missions are holding their annual meetings at Peitaiho this year, namely the American Presbyterian Mission, and the American Board Mission. The members of the Presbyterian Mission have challenged members of the American Board Mission to a game of baseball and the game

will be played to-day. Both sides are eager for the fray and the game will be one of the events of the season. Doubtless, after the game there will be many a veteran hobbling around with cane or crutch.

On Tuesday last was held the annual meeting of the North China Tract Society. The Rev. S. Evans Meech is Chairman and the Rev. C. H. Fenn, D. D., is secretary. The report showed a good year of work for the society, over 113,000 volumes of books having been distributed. As this society has been but recently re-organised since the Boxer troubles, it was the first time many of the people in North China had had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its work. A movement is on foot to secure a secretary who can give his whole time to the society, possibly conducting a periodical and superintending a press. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. G. T. Candlin who favoured the audience with one of the best addresses ever heard at Peking. His subject was "The New Era in China" and he showed how these new conditions call for new methods in meeting them. There is a "New China" and if victory rests with the Japanese, the changes may be more marked than at present. Mission work should be constructive rather than destructive. Emphasis should be laid not on attacking the old errors but in building up the new faith and presenting positive truth. The danger now is not from false faiths but from no faith. Agnosticism is to be met with a firm presentation of truth and new ideals should be presented to the people. Methods should be conciliatory rather than antagonistic. The address was listened to with close attention and a vote was passed requesting the manuscript for publication in pamphlet form for general distribution.

Lectures.

A series of lectures has been arranged by a committee of which Dr. Arthur H. Smith is chairman. The first lecture was given last evening by Bishop Bashford. His subject was similar to Mr. Candlin's, "The New Era in the Orient," but was treated in an entirely different way. The "Star of Empire" is still coming westward and the ultimate civilisation will be in the basin of the Pacific Ocean. In the New World, the Latin race lost its opportunity and it went to the Anglo-Saxon because it presented a better civilisation, more in accord with truth and reason. Unless the Anglo-Saxon shall now show that he is superior to the Oriental in material as well as moral characteristics, he, too, will fail and give place to others. China is by no means overcrowded and perhaps the destiny of the world may be settled in the Celestial Empire. Other lecturers will be Dr. A. H. Smith, Dr. Young J. Allen, the Revs. Hinman, Mitchell, Webster, and Dr. Westwater, and others, representing different parts of the empire and different interests.

What Would McTurk Say?

An enterprising sportsman, who had not left his gun behind brought in two foxes which he bagged the other morning. He is in search of the wolf which attacked a little girl in a neighbouring village.

Later.

The base-ball game resulted in a victory for the Presbyterians. The score stood 30 to 28 in their favour.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.—Adv.

TSINGTAO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

15th August.

The Hot Season.

The weather is fine, but very hot. The highest temperature we have registered was 92.8 F. on the 8th inst. Since then the thermometer has been falling, and it is now fluctuating at between 68° and 78° during the day.

Sea bathing is popular, and as in former years there are many visitors here from Shanghai and Tientsin, so that all the rooms at the Strand, as well as at the Prinz Heinrich Hotel, are occupied. The Marine Band plays on the sea front three times a week, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and on Fridays from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Last Saturday we had an evening outdoor festival, which lasted from 8 p.m. till midnight, and was a real success. Next Saturday there is to be a children's festival.

Among the guests at the Strand Hotel are Major-General Dessino, the Russian military agent, and his family.

At the moment of writing the American fleet of five vessels is steaming in to pay us a visit for a few days.

The Boycott

The Chinese merchants discussed last week the question of boycotting American goods, and decided to do so. This is to be regretted, as there is a good market in the interior for American piece goods, and it is feared that they will now find a competitor in Japanese goods, which are cheaper but inferior.

JAPAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokio, 7th August.

In Manchuria.

The lull continues in Manchuria. The Russians seem to have been steadily reinforced of late, especially on their right wing. They now appear to think that Kuropatkin's defeat was chiefly due to the Japanese flanking movement.

The Tokio "Asahi," explaining the reason of the inactivity at the Japanese front, except at Saghalien, says that the present situation is but a proper sequel of the battle of Mukden. After the Mukden battle the pursuit was prolonged and extensive as seldom seen in modern annals, being equal to the execution at a late time of operations arranged for two periods of time. In the pursuit the Japanese dashed over the natural defence of Tieling and extended their fighting line north of Changtu, and it is natural that enormous labour and a long period of time were required for the consequent arrangements to make connections with the rear through the wild plain of Manchuria, where roads are incomplete and supplies are insufficient, and where also the Russians had committed outrages. Preparations to enter the Sungari district from the Liao district are not an easy work and, furthermore, these operations are now prevented by the rainy season. The "Asahi" regrets that foreigners, who are not aware of these circumstances, are beguiled by the Russians. On the other hand, however, the transportation capacity of the Russian railway has been increased by an increase of sidings, and the replacement of losses in the Mukden battle was unexpectedly completed at the beginning of July, instead of

September, as formerly expected by the Japanese, and the Russians are now sending reinforcements to the great satisfaction of General Linievitch. General Linievitch's headquarters, which has expelled Kuropatkin's staff, is desirous of carrying on a new plan of operations, and the St. Petersburg Government consequently hopes for a victory. Under these circumstances peace prospects are still premature and the Japanese are in need of another decisive battle in order to convert General Linievitch into a Kuropatkin.

In Saghalien.

The Japanese are renaming all important places in Karafuto (Saghalien). Korsakoff has been renamed Kushunkotan, as styled by the Ainu. The Military Administration in the island is headed by Major-General Takenouchi, formerly at Port Arthur. The Civil Commission, presided over by K. Kumagai, late of the Home Office, will leave Tokio on the 10th inst. Upon the surrender of Lieutenant-General Liapnoff, with about 2,300 officers and men, the island became an unqualified possession of the Japanese. Those who surrendered with General Liapnoff are regulars. The original total strength of the regulars and volunteers numbered about ten thousand.

Peace Prospects.

The layman here was unable to understand the real meaning of M. de Witte's communiqué to the American people and the stock market also showed a downward tendency. But well-informed circles are not surprised that M. de Witte wishes to know the Japanese terms at first, inasmuch as Russia is the vanquished and is not entitled to dictate the conditions. Meanwhile, the absolute reticence of the Japanese plenipotentiaries forms a vivid contradistinction from the loquacity of the Russian Commission. Their loquacity might have informed the world upon some points where it was ignorant, but it has certainly done much to injure the prospects of peace, so far as the outside world is concerned.

The Boycott.

Like the "Japan Gazette," Yokohama, the "Kobe Herald" opines that "while English people will unfeignedly sympathise with American merchants engaged in the Chinese trade on the threatened serious consequences of the boycott movement, it is, we think, impossible not to discern in the news which is being received from China indications that the present agitation has many features which are of good augury for the future of the Chinese people. Certainly, never before in the recent annals of the Middle Empire has there been a movement which gave so much promise of the birth of a new spirit of progress and patriotism among its population." On the other hand, the semi-official Japanese paper "Kokumini" holds that "those who want to expel Chinese from America are labourers, and those who are willing to avail themselves of Chinese labour in America are commercial and industrial circles, which only can mediate the Anti-Chinese trouble inaugurated by labourers; but on the contrary the Chinese are now attacking American commercial and industrial circles, instead of the labourers. Foreign trade is carried on for mutual interests, and the importation of American goods into China is made not only for the benefit of Americans but also for the benefit of Chinese, who are, however, preventing it by means of the boycott. The results of the boycott are not confined to the damage caused to Chinese merchants, but will also entail great loss of prestige in respect to politics

and diplomacy, of which the Chinese seem to be unaware." While on the subject, I am able to contradict the rumours that the Japanese instigated the boycott. On the contrary the Japanese authorities are endeavouring to suppress the agitation in Japan by conciliatory means.

Naval.

Fourteen Russian bluejackets, formerly of the Kniaz Souvaroff, who were on the captured steamer Oldhamia, which stranded off Eterup, Kuriles, were transferred to the Japanese navy, and sent on to Hakodate on the 3rd inst. Two officers of the prize crew are understood to have escaped to Kamchatka, availing themselves of a sailing ship which came across on the 15th of July.

The new destroyer Yayoi was launched to-day at the Yokosuka Navy Yard.

9th August.

The British Alliance.

The negotiations for the renewal and extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are stated to have been virtually settled in the main points, though final touches remain to be given. But the announcement of the new treaty will not take place yet, according to what is now whispered in well-informed circles. Korea is now a protectorate of Japan, and this fact is recognised by Great Britain. It is pointed out that this is the first instance that Japan's relations with Korea are to be recognised by a third power. The conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Japan will make Russia's reappearance in Far Eastern waters as a naval power extremely difficult. It will also considerably affect Russia's post-bellum naval programme. Well-informed circles in Tokio are well aware of the real motive of the reorganisation of the British fleet and do not believe in the rumour abroad in some sections that Great Britain is to curtail her navy.

Peace Prospects.

Your correspondent gathers from reliable sources that Japan's object in entering into the peace negotiations, proposed by the President of the United States, is not to revenge herself on Russia but to make impossible the repetition of such outrages as were committed by Russia, provoking the present war. But in view of the large sacrifices made by Japan in connection with this war, monetary and other compensations are considered inevitable. Thus the cession of territory and the payment of an indemnity are only proper. The Japanese seem to rest full confidence in President Roosevelt. They believe that Mr. Roosevelt, whose foresight and straightforwardness challenge no question, will not allow himself to be used by Russia as her catspaw and they are naturally optimistic of peace prospects. The Japanese hold that their position is now "invincible." If Russia acquiesces in her conditions, Japan will recall her arms but otherwise she will resume the campaign with renewed vigour and energy. While on the subject, the "Kokumin Shinbun," which deliberately represents the opinion in higher circles, regards the trumpet now blown by the Russians as a species of cry of despair. It compares it with the celebrated declaration of M. Jules Favre on the eve of the peace negotiations between Germany and France that France would cede "ni un pouce de son territoire ni une pierre de ses forteresses." It is not an uncommon impulse of human nature to seek consolation in the language of bombast when overwhelming facts have to be faced. Russia must be literally sensible of her situation; she must see how vain are

her hopes of retrieving the situation and she must understand that the longer peace is deferred the more onerous will be the price she will have to pay. It is a common experience that negotiations relating to great international questions are beset with difficulties and frequently involve several ruptures before they are brought to a successful issue. "Japan is prepared for those things," continues the "Kokumin." "She is not disturbed by the Russian fanfare nor does she lose heart in the presence of obstacles which were not expected."

The Boycott in Yokohama.

There was a representative meeting of Chinese merchants in the Chinese Club on Sunday last, from the morning till 4 p.m. Five questions relating to the proposed boycott against America were considered, i.e., the boycotting of steamship companies, banking companies, insurance agents, mercantile houses, and employees. The three first questions were decided by a resolution—to boycott American shippers, bankers, and insurance agents, while the two other heads—mercantile houses, and employees—were left in abeyance. As to the first of these two considerations, some representatives protested against the institution of the boycott, urging that while they were ready to help the national opinion, such a boycott would not patriotically help China; in their case, as they were only travellers and they were merely buying goods from Americans here and re-selling them to the Japanese, or buying from Japanese and re-selling to Americans, so that their action could not injure the home country. In regard to the employees they stated that they recognised the call of patriotism but they were contracted to their employers for their livelihood and had no money or property on which, otherwise, to subsist. Those in favour of the general boycott said it was a shame that the Yokohama Chinese should stand aloof when all the Chinese at other points have approved of the boycott, and, besides, an arrangement had been made at Shanghai to assist any employees who suffered by their patriotic action. It was finally agreed to postpone action on this head until a definite guarantee of such assistance arrived from Shanghai.

The American Attitude.

An official telegram received from Washington says that a special session of Congress has been called for the 10th of October. The President of the United States has called this special session of Congress to deal with pressing business of legislation that has been raised by the Chinese boycott. The tour of the Taft party in the Philippines will be arranged so that the Congressmen may take their seats at the opening of the session. American-shipping agents and insurance companies who are most affected by the action of the local Chinese are projecting a meeting to discuss the situation. It is a common belief among them that nothing can be done to alleviate the situation until Congress shall have disposed of the exclusion situation by legislative enactment. Realising that San Francisco and the Pacific Coast are the centres of the anti-Chinese agitation, it has been proposed by several members of the American Asiatic Association in Yokohama, that in the interests of American trade in China strong representations to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the California State Board of Trade be made, with a view to influencing opinion there. One representative of an American tailoring establishment is making arrangements to open a branch in Yokohama with a view to seizing the

present opportunity to wrest that trade from the Chinese who have hitherto had the exclusive monopoly in Yokohama.

Effect Inappreciable.

At time of writing the boycott in Yokohama has not begun to have a very appreciable effect; the retaliatory measures having yet several days to run before they will be on what may be called a thoroughly workable basis. The big American shipping firms say that the falling off in business due to the boycott has not been of any material scope, and the opinion is expressed in some quarters that the bottom of the movement may in time drop out and that the Chinese, while supporting it in spirit, will not be adverse to surreptitious business transactions with American firms when too close an adherence to the theory of reprisal will begin to affect themselves; moreover, it is suggested here that the drastic step now proposed by the Chinese will be detrimental to other foreign merchants. Thus the representations to Peking of the English merchants and the foreign Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai are considered here to be timely. Meanwhile, Wu Chung-yen, Chinese Consul-General in Yokohama, holds an opposite view. In his opinion the boycott is one of the most determined movements organised by Chinese in years, and he believes that it will be indelibly prosecuted until legislation is enacted by the American Congress that will satisfy Chinese that they are not being unjustly discriminated against in the exclusion laws.

Press Opinions.

The Japanese papers have not yet editorially commented upon the Chinese boycott in Japan, but the "Japan Gazette" says it is almost certain that all these extreme steps are premature. There is a well-defined rule in international dealings that before any popular action should be taken every diplomatic resource for redress must be exhausted. In this case diplomatic resources have not been exhausted, the question is still pending, diplomatically, and, besides, there are excellent reasons for believing that the American Government is voluntarily adjusting the vexed point at issue.

The "Japan Advertiser," an American paper, while expressing the utmost sympathy with the Chinese in the stand they have taken and welcoming the manifest dawn of the spirit of unity and patriotism, says that it is quite another question as to the wisdom or policy of the special method.

The supreme and most convincing argument against it is, however, its utter futility in view of the fact that in a few short months the injustice complained of is sure to be remedied. Nothing is more certain than that, when Congress meets, the leaders in this shortsighted policy in counting their gains and contemplating their losses will bitterly regret that they did not leave the correction of their grievance to the simple, helpful, and speedy influence of time. The "Japan Herald," a German organ, admits that to meet force with force was only natural and that it will effectually open the eyes of the Chinese to the power they can exercise on the Government of their country. It hopes that the Chinese will make good use of the opportunity. The "Herald" also thinks that the present boycott is not only an answer to the penalising legislation of the United States, but is also a protest against the weakness of the Chinese Government, which allows its nationals to be legislated against by a country with which it is on friendly terms.

Tokio, 10th August.

The Peace Negotiations.

Some Japanese and foreigners here continue to be bewildered by the various conflicting rumours and to lend credence to the pessimistic Russian statements. But it must be understood that it is the Russian policy under the circumstances to reiterate that Japan's terms are harsh, and peace therefore impossible. They wish to make Japan responsible for a possible rupture. Although the exact terms have not been given out yet, stocks continue to show a downward tendency. Well-informed circles here, however, hold optimistic views, and there are no suggestions that the terms as indicated should be cut down in any particular.

The American Attitude.

A well-informed American correspondent, writing from New York under date the 6th of July, says the United States will decline to participate in any intervention unless at the request of the belligerents. Americans think that Japan is quite entitled to certain fruits of victory and, if the result of the present negotiations is only to be tantamount to a temporary armistice and Japan is still left menaced by an obstinate enemy, they will take it as an insult to America in her capacity as peace-broker. The correspondent alleges that President Roosevelt considers that Japan is properly entitled to claim an indemnity, the suzerainty of Corea, the occupation of Port Arthur and Dalny, the restoration of Saghalien, and Russian evacuation of Manchuria. As regards the Chinese Eastern Railway, the United States objects to international control of the line and hopes the railway will be restored to China. The correspondent gathers the idea that Japan has been successful principally because of her separation from the continent and Americans are anxious lest Japanese occupation of Russian territory on the mainland will rather lessen her power. In regard to the dismantling of Vladivostock, now that Russia has ceased to be a naval Power in the Far East there is no particular reason for Japan to fear any danger from Vladivostock. I reproduce these views simply for what they are worth and refrain from any comment on them.

Stockbroker's Dodges.

It is a pity that the Japanese and foreign papers continue to be greatly concerned over M. de Witte's utterances in wireless interviews and communications to the American Press. The "Japan Advertiser" issued on Wednesday an "extra" stating that the Tokio Government has sent instructions to Baron Komura to postpone the peace negotiations, which were to open at Portsmouth, until M. de Witte shall have withdrawn the statement he made upon his arrival in America to the effect that he came to the peace conference merely as messenger of the Czar to determine Japan's terms and report the same to his master. The Government is highly indignant at this speech of M. de Witte's and is determined that peace negotiations shall not go on until he shall have made a retraction of it and formally define his official position. The "Advertiser" in its next issue claimed confirmation of the above story received from a certain high source in Tokio. I hear, however, that the story emanated from stock circles, which have been lately in the dark as to the peace prospects and in which the foolish majority generally make the most noise.

Refloated Warships.

The prize warship Varyag was refloated on the 10th at Chemulpo and the Pallada at Port Arthur. Of the prize vessels at Port Arthur four have so far been refloated. Meanwhile, the flotation of the Varyag is remarkable. The difference in high and low water in Chemulpo is about thirty feet and the current runs very fast. Her hull stuck to the bottom and even at the time of ebb tide, only a part of the hull appeared above water. Great credit is due to Rear-Admiral Arai and several other naval experts who indefatigably engaged in the salvage. The present success in Chemulpo is a vivid contradistinction from the case of the French warship Sully. It is not surprising that the Emperor has granted a rescript to Rear-Admiral Arai appreciating the untiring efforts of the Admiral in saving the sunken cruiser.

The Boycott.

The Tokio "Mainichi" edited by Mr. Shiniada, a prominent M. P., says the United States has no other quarter of the globe to newly create and extend markets for her products and manufactures but the extreme Orient, and from that point of view China cannot but be a very important customer for America. Again, it is inconsistent for the Americans to insist on the open door in China and yet shut their country against the Chinese, especially as the latter are not necessarily unwelcome to all Americans. Materially, too, the Americans can only be the losers in the game, because, as reports assert, the Germans are even now endeavouring hard to make most of the opportunity to transfer to themselves China's good will. The journal does not forget, however, to notice the candid efforts of President Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, and other intelligent statesmen to right matters for the Chinese, and hopes that the unfortunate misunderstanding will be amicably settled by a section of the Americans giving up their prejudices.

INDIA

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Munnaar, 1st August.

A Dismal Outlook

threatens a large area of Northern India, for it is now certain that the S. W. Monsoon has been too erratic in its course this year to relieve the threatened distress. From far-off Simla to the borders of Guzerat the country is crying out for rain, and so far has cried in vain. Many other localities are suffering from scarcity, but nowhere else in Northern India is the desolation so complete. The brassy sky that day after day shines pitilessly on this unwatered tract, beholds not only the total failure of food-stuffs for man and beast, but also the drying up of tanks and wells, which has been, and is, an added cause of suffering to the people and their live stock. Many months ago, the villagers, already pinched, might be seen uprooting ants' nests to obtain the scanty store of seeds called "grass rice" usually found there; later the ants themselves were collected, to form a succulent if unwholesome addition to the ryots' scanty fare.

Distress in Madras.

In the benighted Presidency, an even worse state of affairs prevails among the low caste villages of Chingleput, where the pariahs do not care to conceal the fact that they live largely on the carcasses of the wretched domestic animals of which many each week die in times of scarcity. The result of this carrion diet is a terrible outbreak of sickness among

these people already weakened by months of insufficient and unsuitable food, and a serious outbreak of cholera is feared. Government will not be behindhand in establishing the usual relief works and soup kitchens where necessary, but as yet it has been found impossible to check the streams of half-starved coolies who flock into Madras in search of work. Cholera is already spreading among these homeless wanderers, and the authorities in charge of the health of the city have recommended the Madras Government to establish a huge health camp without the municipal boundaries, where poor and homeless travellers from the district around may be housed and fed.

The Health Camp.

As matters are so urgent, pending the sanction of Government, the Collector of Chingleput in consultation with the Settlement Commissioner, has already selected a site for this camp on the Nellore trunk road to Madras. Provision will be here made for about 4,000 persons, and the camp will have its own staff of police, apothecaries, and nurses, so that segregation may be complete if necessary. It is not proposed to support here in idleness all who may be gathered into the health camp, but if, on enquiry, it is found possible to obtain work for them in their own districts, the people will be drafted off by rail and have their fares paid. Those who remain in the camp will have work provided for them at various surrounding localities, and when normal conditions prevail again, all will be returned to their homes. In the meantime, much is being done in the villages to awaken in the people a sense that they can and must assist themselves, and may ward off the ravages of disease by more attention to sanitary conditions around their villages, and above all by the cleansing of wells, which are in many cases in a terrible state; not only is the bottom of the well usually coated with the collected slime and rubbish of ages, but the ground outside and around the mouth of the well is usually in an even more dangerous state. The paving stones are frequently cracked and loose and often slope inwards, so that all sorts of unhealthy moisture drains slowly into the drinking water. In times of scarcity of water the wells are sometimes so few and far between, and so constantly thronged by people, that it is difficult to get them to understand that it would be in their interest in the long run to give up their well for a day or so in order to have it thoroughly purified.

The Sacred Bo-tree.

This historic tree, revered by the Buddhist of Ceylon, still spreads its hoary branches at Amuradhapura, and it is claimed that it was planted there by a princess from India in the days of Gautama himself. Whether this be so or no, the Ceylon Buddhists desire to perpetuate this holy tree by planting a slip this year, in circumstances, as far as possible the same as those related in their history of the tree. As a princess from India, of the Buddhist faith, is not to be had, it is desired to request the Japanese Princess on her return from England to consummate so desirable an event, and provide in the approved manner against the loss by decay or destruction of the revered Bo-tree.

The Partition of Bengal.

Lord Curzon has designed and arranged the boundaries of the new province after long and deep consultation with the officials in charge of the districts affected, and they, it is supposed, can take a truer and wider view of the necessities of Bengal adminis-

tration, than can the class of Bengalis who are raising such an outcry at the partition of their motherland. To the large mass of the population, the question, of course, is a matter of no moment; they will be permitted the same freedom of religion, be provided with the same educational and sanitary advantages, and be governed by the same laws as heretofore; while their convenience is studied in the new arrangement which aims at uniting peoples who speak the same tongue, and have always been bound by the same ties of religion and custom. It does not appear very clearly what the objections of the agitators are to the new provincial boundaries, but perhaps after the monster demonstration which is held in Calcutta Town Hall on the 7th inst. a brighter light may illuminate the subject. Public meetings are convened in nearly every district concerned, and record objections in resolutions backed up by petitions with many thousand signatures, are to be forwarded to Calcutta by the aforementioned date to back up the opinions of the weak-kneed at the monster meeting. At another time, it is possible that all this frothy eloquence, so lavishly squandered by tongue and pen, might be taken as evidence of Lord Curzon's declining popularity and alleged want of tact in dealing with the wily Hindu. Coming at this crisis, however, when all India rejoices in the possession of a ruler strong enough to come out of the "Indian Army scheme imbroglio" with his own honour unimpaired and the constitutional rights of the Government of India vindicated, his Excellency's detractors are not likely to gain a very wide hearing. Public opinion in this country has rallied strongly round Lord Curzon, and it is everywhere acknowledged that the effect of the late disagreement on military matters has been to raise His Excellency's prestige and strengthen the universal confidence in his ability as a statesman.

LONDON.

FROM GUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

7th July.

Birthday Honours.

The official birthday of His Majesty, which was celebrated last Friday, was shorn of much of its glory owing to a most unofficial downpour of rain, which certainly was not ordered in advance, but contrariwise (as they say in "Alice in Wonderland") had the effect of putting a stop to the two principal birthday functions which should have been the central attractions of the day—the trooping of the colour by the Irish guards on the Horse Guards Parade Ground, and the birthday review at Aldershot, both of which events were at the last moment cancelled by order of the King. Shortly before eleven, the hour fixed for the trooping, the rain ceased for a short time, and hundreds of enthusiasts hurried off to the Parade Ground, never dreaming that so time-honoured a function would be postponed on account of the weather; to their grievous disappointment, they found nothing more exciting to look at than a few extra policemen, and had to make the best of their way home again in a fresh downpour of rain and with considerably damped ardour. As a matter of fact, I believe the abandonment of the ceremonial was due to the expressed desire on the part of His Majesty's medical advisers that he should in no way expose himself to damp, and probably, with his usual consideration, he thought

that standing for hours in such heavy rain would be extremely likely to entail suffering on some of his soldiers, but in any case there will be no colours trooped this year. The honours list has been pronounced dull, mainly, I imagine, because no new peers have been created. Of the nine new baronets, I think the name best known is that of Mr. J. C. Wernher, a partner of the millionaire firm of Wernher, Beit and Co. Twenty new knight-hoods have been conferred, and "the Order of Merit" in my estimation the best worth having of all the honours, has been bestowed upon six of our most "distinguished men"—Sir George White, Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, Sir Richard Clareshouse Jebb, Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, Mr. George Meredith, and Mr. Holman Hunt—the Army, the Navy, Arts, and Literature being thus equally recognised, though as a matter of fact it is undoubtedly the men and not their professions who have received the well-deserved recognition.

Our Japanese Guests.

The visit of Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan to our shores seems to be proving a great success. Wherever they go they are greeted with the greatest enthusiasm; occasionally it is said to be almost embarrassing, as even smartly dressed ladies and gentlemen—I am afraid I must own that the ladies are the chief offenders—have a habit of crowding and pushing in a most objectionable manner when they are particularly anxious to get a good view of any notabilities. At the garden party given by the Japan Society to the Prince and Princess last week the unfortunate guests of the afternoon had almost a mob round them for a few minutes, so greatly did everyone present desire to see them. One wondered what they must have thought of it all, as by all accounts the ladies of Japan are far more dignified in their behaviour.

Two Picturesque Dinners.

It is with something like a sigh of regret that I have read the newspaper accounts of two dinners which have been given at the Savoy Hotel during the past week. The one given last Friday, by Mr. Kressler of New York, is said to have cost £3,000. It was held in a gondola, which had been placed in the court yard of the hotel, which has been temporarily converted into a lake for the purpose. Last night, on the same spot, Captain Raburaki, the naval attaché of the Japanese Embassy, entertained Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Viscount Hayashi, the Duchess Itchijo and some sixty other guests in a similar manner, only on this occasion instead of Venice, Japan was the happy hunting ground; everything was reminiscent of the land of the rising sun; the musicians wore Japanese dress, though they probably hailed from Austria or Germany, and the decorations of the banquet hall and dining table must all have been imported from the Far East, though they were collected together at less than twenty-four hours' notice. The hall itself was arranged so as to represent a Japanese garden, whilst the table was supposed to be a huge basket, with a ledge running round it for plates, etc. At each end of the basket a miniature village had been erected, with tiny trees and a diminutive tea house. Connecting them—running the entire length of the table—was a stream of water, in which gold fish disported and over which, at intervals, bridges were placed, on which small elephants were to be seen. Of course it was very charming,

and I am sure all the guests must have enjoyed the sight immensely, but the question is, if dinners such as these are to become the fashion, how are ordinary mortals to entertain at all? We are told on all hands that nowadays unless one can do a thing well it is useless to attempt to do it at all, but every year the "well" seems to grow in sumptuousness and the question is, where is it all to end? At the present moment we seem to be bitten somewhat severely by the Japanese craze; even our latest sunshades of lace and chiffon are being made quite flat in imitation of the silk and paper ones from far Japan. I noticed it was stated a few days ago in a daily paper that the Mikado had sent as a present to Queen Alexandra some wonderfully embroidered dresses of Japanese design and that her Majesty was so delighted with the beauty of them that she insisted upon wearing one on the occasion of the State banquet given to the Japanese guests at Buckingham Palace; one was also lent to the Duchess of Portland, who was acting as Mistress of the Robes on the occasion, and Princess Arisugawa was begged to wear another, though she usually dons the most up-to-date of Parisian toilettes. This will undoubtedly set the fashion, and before long Japanese dinners will be the correct thing in Clapham and Upper Tooting; only at the present moment—owing to the war—all Eastern wearing apparel is very scarce.

"The Times" Latest Idea.

Having sufficiently exploited the Encyclopædia Britannica, the "Times" Atlas, and the selling of their paper for twopence—paid annually in advance—the energetic board of management of that most surprising of all our daily papers seem to be pining for a new outlet for their energies, and, according to Mr. Clement Shorter, the Editor of the "Sphere," "they have hit upon a scheme which may be of great benefit to literature." If properly worked I should think it will be of advantage to the public generally, as it seems they intend to enter into competition with Messrs. Mudie (of library fame), and themselves run a circulating library in connection with their paper. Full particulars are not yet published, but I imagine the idea is that only subscribers to the twopenny "Times" will be eligible as members of the library. Whether the books will be delivered with the paper does not yet transpire. So far there appears to be a certain amount of trouble between some firms of publishers and the would-be librarians on the subject of the allowance of discounts, the "Times" demanding something extra to that usually allowed. However, it is thought that this will eventually be arranged and the project successfully carried through. On all hands one hears complaints of the difficulty of procuring any but old books from Mudie's, who appear to cater most inefficiently for their vast number of subscribers so, if for no other reason than that it will supply a little wholesome stimulation in the matter of competition, the "Times" newest scheme is most welcome.

"L'Oracolo."

Wednesday in last week was a notable night at Covent Garden Opera House in one particular, as for the first time an opera founded on a Chinese play was performed there. It is true the composer of the music (Signor, Leoni) is Italian and the opera was sung in Italian and by Italians; in fact if the truth must be owned the only thing which struck me as really Chinese in the entire performance was the overture, which con-

sisted of three beats of the drum only, as I think I have heard that in China plays usually commence in that manner. The opera is based upon Mr. C. B. Fernald's play "The Cat and the Cherub," which was played here for some considerable time a few years ago by an American company. In L'Oracolo one was insensibly reminded of "The Mikado," more especially when the crowd had to run about, as they did everything, in the most approved Japanese fashion. Then the music—which after all in opera is the main thing—had nothing in the least Eastern in its character (excepting only the three original beats of the drum); it was essentially of the modern Italian school and reminded one alternately of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci." The little play was full of strong dramatic situations, and one felt that differently handled it might have been turned into a most stirring opera; as it was I thought it very weak, though I am bound to say that it met with a warm reception and has already been repeated in the presence of the King and Queen.

Monday next is to see the first performance of "Madame Butterfly," Puccini's opera, founded on David Belasco's well-known play of the same name.

J. K.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 16th of August, 1905, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), H. De Gray, F. C. Heffer, O. Meuser, and the Acting Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Road Extensions and Widenings.

Fokien Road.—The offer of Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson, and McNeill to surrender the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 458, measuring Mow 0.023, for the sum of Tls. 300, is authorised for acceptance.

Connaught Road.—Letter from the Shanghai Gun Club is read making certain proposals for the completion of the metalling of the 10-foot strip of this road up to the Settlement boundary in return for a contribution of Tls. 1,250, which proposals are agreed to.

Szechuen Road.—The following correspondence is ordered for publication, the case being noted for submission to the Land Commission at the first opportunity:—

Shanghai, 2nd August, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your favour dated 15th July, 1905, in which you ask us what terms the registered owners of the above lot will be prepared to surrender Mow 0.127 for the purpose of widening the Szechuen Road.

In reply thereto, we beg to say that the owners are very unwilling to surrender this strip of ground, more especially seeing that they will not gain the full advantage of such surrender till the opposite lot surrenders a similar amount of frontage which under ordinary circumstances may not be for some considerable time, and also taking into consideration that it is only some three years since the Municipal Council widened the Szechuen and Nanking Roads some 44 and 18 feet respectively off this particular lot and nothing having been taken off (or added on to the assessment) of the adjoining lots such as

would in any way compensate for this previous surrender. Taking these circumstances into consideration, we are, on behalf of the owners (in order to meet the Council's wishes), prepared to surrender the ground required at the price paid for it by our clients, i.e., £11,000 per mow + 10% for compulsory surrender. As we are very anxious to proceed with building operations without delay, we may inform the Council that if they do not see their way to accept this offer, we should like the matter put before the Land Commissioners at once, as any delay in issuing the building permit would cause our clients very considerable loss.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

SCOTT & CARTER.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,

Acting Engineer & Surveyor.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 4th August, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Szechuen Road from the property of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that apart from the question of the compensation payable, which will have the Council's early attention, the scheduled line for the street improvement will be closely adhered to. Under these circumstances there need be no delay in the building operations, permit for which will be issued so soon as plans for building to the new line are received.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

Messrs SCOTT AND CARTER,

Shanghai.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 7th August, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—In continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that the rate claimed for the strip of Cadastral lot 29, required for the widening of the Szechuen Road, is excessive. The price paid by Mr. Laidlaw for the whole property was unusually high for the reason that he was anxious to obtain a corner lot in the interests of his business. The excision of a strip from the west of the property will not damage the lot from this point of view, and the Council is of opinion that no more should be paid for its dedication to public use than would be claimed by owners of lots in the Szechuen Road north or south of that in question. I am therefore directed to state that the Council is willing to pay for the scheduled Mow 0.127 at a rate equal to 10 per cent above the present assessed value, but, since you are not authorised to accept any reduction of your present claim, the settlement of the case will be left in the hands of the Land Commissioners in accordance with your request.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,

Shanghai.

Tenders.

That of Yu Kee is accepted for the supply of Soochow granite kerb and channel for one year at Tls. 3.72 per double chang.

Secretariat.

An application for one month's extension of leave to the 22nd November is granted to the Secretary.

Volunteers.

It is noted that during the absence of the Commandant, the Force is in charge of Captain Dowdall and not Captain Trueman as previously stated.

Pork Dealers.

Referring to the minute of the meeting of the 4th January last, the following letters are ordered to be published:—

Council Room,

Shanghai, 7th July, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice the issue of two proclamations by ex-magistrate Tu of the Mixed Court, dated the 29th ultimo, and bearing the stamp of the Senior Consulate of the 3rd instant, on the subject of an establishment for the slaughtering of pigs. These proclamations state that the institution has been erected under the authority of the Municipal Council, and proceed to notify the local pork dealers that they must use this slaughterhouse for the killing and curing of their pigs.

An application was submitted to the Council by Messrs. Bodemeyer & Co. in January last for the issue of a proclamation of this character, intended to afford them special facilities and privileges, and notices were published at the same time in the native papers to the effect that the establishment was under the special protection of the native authorities. A prolonged correspondence ensued apparently without permanent effect, though the foreign element in the scheme has disappeared. The Council consistently refused to lend any assistance to a project which interfered with the rights of ordinary native dealers and sought to coerce them into making use of this particular slaughtering establishment.

The Consular Body will recognise that the issue of a proclamation, bearing the seal of the Mixed Court and with the stamp of the Senior Consulate and of the Council, will afford the establishment in question an unwarranted semblance of official authority and will have the effect of disorganising the legitimate business of a large number of native pig-slaughters throughout the Settlement.

The Council considers it probable that, when the proclamation was presented to receive the stamp of the Senior Consulate, the circumstances of the case were not explained, and that you were not aware that an endeavour was being made to establish a monopoly for the benefit of certain private individuals. Under the circumstances, therefore, I have the honour to suggest that you should consent to the cancellation of the document, duly notifying the magistrate of your reasons for so doing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,

Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 31st July, 1905.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th of July, regarding the proclamation issued by the ex-Magistrate Tu of the Mixed Court, on the subject of an establishment for the slaughtering of pigs, I have the honour to inform you that, in consideration of the facts stated in your letter of the 7th instant, I consent to the cancellation of the said proclamation,

Cleansing and Scavenging.

6,235 cartloads of garbage were collected. The creeks and rivers have been patrolled and the Garbage Receiving Stations visited once during the month.

Quarry.

4,035 tons of road material have been received during the month from the Council's Quarry.

Concrete Ware.

The following concrete ware has been made at the Council's Hongkew Depot during the month.—

Machine made 2,641 pieces.
Hand made 2,161 „

Total.....4,801 pieces.

Creeks and River.

Bridges.—At the Markham Road Bridge over Soochow Creek, the main span is nearly complete, flooring and railings are being put on, and the falsework withdrawn.

Extensive repairs have been made to the North Honan and North Shansue Road bridges.

The new Kashing Road Bridge over Hongkew Creek is finished and the approaches are being made up.

Landing Stages.—A new landing stage has been constructed along the west bank of Hongkew Creek opposite the Municipal Hospital.

Bundings.—A stone slope is being constructed along the Bund foreshore between Hankow and Peking Roads.

A short length of wooden bunding has been constructed opposite the Municipal Hospital.

Public Garden Reclamation.—The erection of the railing is now finished, thus making this work complete.

Dredging.—The river at Russell's Pontoon has been deepened by the removal of 2,429 tons of mud. 62 tons of mud have been removed from the Defence Creek and 4,667 tons dredged from the mouth of Soochow Creek and used in the grading of Lay Road. 1,258 tons were dredged from Hongkew Creek in front of Sward Road Garbage Chute and 235 tons from Yang'zepoo Creek in front of Garbage Chute.

Parks & Open Spaces.

6,602 bedding plants have been planted during the month. Lawns and gardens have been weeded and kept in good condition. Shade trees along the roads have been trimmed and broken branches and dead trees removed.

New Buildings.

Plans have been approved by the Council for the erection of 657 buildings, made up as follows.—

Western District 77
Central „ 351
Northern „ 189
Eastern „ 40

Total.....657

The following table shows lengths of drains of various sizes laid on private property by the Department during the month.—

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—“The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light.” Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

	Unit.	Districts.				Total.
		W.	C.	N.	E.	
12" Pipe drain	ft. run	100	...	72	90	20
9" Pipe drain	"	530	74	350	524	696
6" Pipe drain	"	262	10	44	2408	3362
4" Pipe drain	"	45	5	16	740	1066
Yard gullies	"	17	2	13	165	281
Manholes	"	17	2	13	165	85

Survey Work.

42 official measurements of new land lots have been attended during the month and 35 Cadastral certificates issued.

47 Consular lots have been surveyed and 25 independent surveys made in connection with road widenings and extensions.

45 Consular lots have been examined to ascertain whether they include roads or waterways which are or may in future be of use to the public.

30 Consular lots have been examined as to condition of boundary stones.

Miscellaneous.

The average number of labourers employed during the month exclusive of contract work has been 1,963 as against 2,789 during July, 1904.

CHAS. H. GODFREY.

Acting Engineer & Surveyor.

**THE ASTOR HOUSE
HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

The annual meeting of this company was held at the hotel on Friday afternoon. There were present: Messrs. F. C. Heffer (in the Chair), F. Anderson, and Leslie J. Cubitt (Directors), H. Browett (Legal Adviser), L. H. Drakeford (Secretary), H. Frankel, R. H. Gore-Booth, A. J. Hadley, J. Moosa, M. S. Perry, W. T. Price, and E. D. Sanders, representing a total of 7,647 shares.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The Chairman—The reports and accounts have been in your hands some days, and with your permission we will take them as read. In reviewing the accounts now submitted to you it must be borne in mind that during the first half of the term, namely from July to December, we had an exceptionally dull time from a hotel-keeping point of view. One effect of the Russo-Japanese war was that the

number of ordinary travellers to the Far East was much less than in normal times. It was not until after the fall of Port Arthur that we ceased to suffer from the absence of transient visitors, and although we then had a good share of the influx of refugees from Manchuria, this did little more than compensate for the falling-off to which I have referred. Further, the enhanced prices of provisions, together with higher servants' wages, have materially increased expenditure for which we have no return under our tariff—this, on the contrary, averages less than our scale of charges three years ago. The Astor House will bear favourable comparison with any establishment in the East as a high-class hotel, but at the same time it is a hotel where the charges are exceedingly moderate. It will be noticed from this Report that our bad debts have been brought down to a very small percentage. This can only be accomplished by the most rigid adherence to the rules which are now in force for the prompt collection of accounts. Our stocks of wines, stores, etc., have been placed at a most conservative valuation, whilst the crockery, cutlery, furniture, fixtures, plant and buildings accounts have all been liberally depreciated, the depreciation amounting to the very substantial sum of \$26,600.00. With regard to the creation of a reserve fund, your directors feel that improved public rooms in the hotel should be provided as soon as circumstances will permit. They recommend that improvements in this direction be proceeded with at the earliest possible opportunity, and the amount placed to reserve fund will be a substantial contribution towards the necessary expenditure. Enquiries have been made regarding the possibility of our selling the garden, and whilst we anticipate that the longer the sale is delayed the better will be the price resulting from such sale, yet we consider that it would be in the interest of present shareholders to realise this property, provided that satisfactory terms are obtainable, as at present you are paying at the rate of 8 per cent, on a very valuable piece of property which, however, brings in no adequate return. It is with regret that the Directors have to inform you that the Manager whom they obtained from Ceylon proved to be unsatisfactory, and it was decided to terminate his agreement, even although that course involved no small expense to the Company. Mr. Levey took his place, and the Directors believe that in him you have a capable and conscientious Manager. Under him the staff is working smoothly and well. It is not our province to prophesy; but the future before the hotel appears such as to warrant every confidence. We are now in a much stronger financial position than ever before, Shanghai is rapidly growing, and there is an increasing number of people who prefer to live in a Hotel rather than pay the enormous rents and incur the many annoyances and expenses incidental to house-keeping. Taking all the circumstances of the past into consideration, we think we may confidently expect an equally good account next year, and we hope that it may even prove a better one.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously without discussion:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Anderson: That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Gore-Booth, seconded by Mr. Sanders: That the appointment of Mr. Cubitt as a director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Sanders, seconded by Mr. Gore-Booth: That the appoint-

ment of Mr. Ayscough as a director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Frankel, seconded by Mr. Perry: That Mr. F. Anderson be re-elected a director.

Proposed by Mr. Hadley, seconded by Mr. Sanders: That Messrs. Leake and Thomson be re-elected auditors.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted next day, and the meeting ended.

MOKANSHAN SUMMER RESORT ASSOCIATION.

The Adjourned Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Association was held in Union Church on Thursday morning, the 17th of August, Dr. A. P. Parker in the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting were corrected by the addition of the name of Rev. Dr. R. T. Bryan to the Board of Directors, Dr. Bryan's name having been omitted in copying; and in the substitution of the word "public" for "permanent" in Recommendation 1. which should read: "Resolved, that the Association authorise work to be done on public roads and such roads only."

The principal business before the meeting was the proposition held over from the annual meeting regarding provision for the employment of a foreign manager. A lively and very interesting debate took place. A proposition to let the question lie over till next year was defeated by a vote of 47 to 13.

Afterward the main proposition was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

It is proposed to offer a modest salary and house rent to a manager with the privilege of making commissions off the building and renting of houses, the stamping of deeds and so on, and profits out of furnishing of supplies. In order to meet the additional expense the Association voted an additional tax of \$5 on each house, an additional tax of \$10 on each mow of land, and an advance of 20 per cent on transportation rates, this 20 per cent revenue to revert to the Association.

It was ordered that contractors, purveyors of meat, milk, etc., be required to secure permits from the Board of Directors.

Further details with regard to the plan for employing a foreign agent were referred to the Board of Directors.

A resolution was passed reducing the taxes on unoccupied houses by one-half.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

P. F. PRICE,
Secretary.

A. R. KEPLER,
Temporary Clerk.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 22, Kiangse Road, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. Anderson presiding.

Detailed reports concerning the distress in the Liaoyang and Mukden districts, to alleviate which a special and urgent appeal is being made, were before the meeting, together with the following minute of the Newchwang Committee, dated 27th of July:—

"The Committee had before them at their last meeting reports both from the Chinese agents of the Society and Dr. Westwater regarding the destitute condition of the Liaoyang district, and in view of these reports the Committee deemed it necessary to lay before the Central Committee the fact that if they were to be in a position to deal adequately with that situation as then reported the sum of Tls. 100,000 would be required. Before taking any steps the Committee instituted an investigation on a wider scale and a more thorough nature, and the report of this investigation is now before the Committee. It shows—

(1).—That while there is great suffering and privation still in the Liaoyang district, with regard to the food supply the help already given by the Society will suffice to tide the people over till the harvest, and that in consequence there is no further large expenditure required in that district.

(2).—That on the Mukden side of the Shaho there are 30,000 destitute people, who have not received relief of any kind.

(3).—That through the whole of the Shaho district there are at least 30,000 returned refugees who are still homeless.

In addition to these facts it is to be remembered that there are more than 3,000 refugees still in the Society's refuges in Mukden, Kaiyuan, the neighbourhood of Hsinmintun, and Kuangming, and the likelihood of more distress further north as long as the war continues.

In view of these facts the Committee are still of opinion that a very large sum will be required for future needs. Meantime, in case that the Tls. 100,000 already requested has not been paid into the bank, the Committee request that the sum of Tls. 25,000 be placed to their credit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai to meet present requirements."

It was decided to comply with this request and to telegraph to the Rev. James Webster at Newchwang to that effect.

Letters were read in reply to the special appeal sent by the Chairman for assistance in raising the Tls. 100,000 required. The President of the local German and American Associations each stated that the appeal had been forwarded to Home Associations. The Tientsin British Municipal Council expressed their full sympathy with the movement, but urged that with most of the residents away at Peitaiho or other resorts it was advisable, to postpone holding a meeting for the time being. From Hongkong also came a reply that it was not deemed expedient to make an appeal at the present, when so many local Chinese charities were in need of funds, but H. E. the Governor forwarded a personal donation. Letters have also been sent to Singapore and London, but no replies have as yet been received.

Report.

THE KULING COUNCIL.

Eighth Annual Report.

The year that has passed since the last annual meeting will be remembered as inaugurating the second period in the history of Kuling. Since the founding of the estate, ten years ago, no year has been so conspicuous for remarkable developments. The vigorous life of Kuling is seen in the growth and expansion of all the interests of the estate.

1.—By far the chief event of the year is the purchase of

1.—*The Extension.*—The seven years of patient working and waiting on the part of the Extension Committee (to whom we in Central China owe an immense debt of gratitude) have ended successfully, and we see our sanitarium doubled in size and incalculably increased in value as a health resort. 129½ additional lots have been secured and the possibility of two last additional, blocks of land, the Heetszling and Talints'zt'sng, opened to us, if the Council desire to purchase within the next 4½ years. Enough lots have already been sold to cover the entire sum of purchase money, and 34 lots are still available in the extension. The estate now measures 2,516 yards in length, or over 1½ miles.

2.—*The New Church.*—With the increasing number of visitors on the hill year by year it has become necessary to increase the Church accommodation. The next forward step we chronicle is the progress of the efforts toward erecting a new church. The unanimous vote of the last Landrenters' Meeting to start at once collecting funds and preparing plans, has received a gratifying response. Before last year's season closed more than Mex. \$6,000 were pledged. The work of the special Finance Committee has been thorough and painstaking. Plans prepared by an expert Hankow architect have been completed and put on view at the Estate House. They appear to the Council to meet the requirements of the Landrenters' resolution, and provide for a really handsome structure.

3.—*Estate Improvements.*—a. — The Council have reserved for public purposes eight lots in the Extension. The chief springs and heads of water have been kept; two parks, each consisting of two lots, have been selected, making a park system on the estate in four separate localities; and also lots have been reserved at the extreme southern end of the valley for a cemetery.

b. — In addition to the telegraph line opened last year, there is now a telephone connecting the estate with Lienhwatung. The Council have provided offices and living rooms for the operators behind the Estate House.

c. — Roads in the extension have been made. All roads in the estate have been named, and temporary sign-boards erected.

d. — An additional Chinese clerk has been employed in the office, and an English-speaking caretaker secured for the Lienhwatung rest house.

e. — The new bathing pool, costing \$320, is nearly completed, and dressing-rooms are to be built at once.

f. — A stone pavilion is in course of construction in the Upper Park, as a place of rest, from which the superb view may be enjoyed.

g. — Two new tennis courts are being made on the Middle Park, and when completed will make a total of five public courts on the estate.

4.—*Plans for Further Improvements.*—The Council are fully alive to the enlarged sphere and opportunities of Kuling, and will not abate their efforts to meet the new demands. It may not be amiss to state some of the developments which are in view for the improvement of the estate.

a. — The most pressing needs seems to be suitable waterworks. Now that the spring sources for the most part are controlled by the Council, there should be no difficulty in providing an abundant supply of pure water for the entire valley.

b.—The second need we mention is the auditorium.

c.—The acquisition of more commodious quarters at Kiukiang and Lienhwatung.

d.—The opening of more roads in the original estate as well as in the extension.

e.—And finally, the beautifying of the parks and of the cemetery. All these, and other projects of less immediate importance are under consideration.

f.—*Finances.*—In accordance with the resolution of the last Landrenters' meeting, the financial year was closed on the 30th of June, and consequently the present statement covers only eleven months, viz., from 31st of July, 1904 to 30th of June, 1905. Allowing for this, the receipts have been rather in excess of the estimates, and this has made possible a somewhat larger expenditure on office staff, roads, and estate improvements. In October, the sum of \$26,550 was borrowed to secure the two blocks of the extension taken up at that time. This sum, as well as interest at seven per cent, has been repaid in full, and all initial expenses, legal and otherwise, have been met, still leaving a small balance to the credit of the extension account at the bank.

VI.—*Church Finances.*—According to the resolution of last year's meeting, on motion of the Rev. G. G. Warren, which requires that "the Church Committee hand its report with accounts to the Secretary of the Council in time to have it incorporated into the Annual Report," the Church Committee begs to report:—(a) that the services of the Church have been regularly maintained as usual; and (b) that the accounts presented, including a balance of \$191.73 brought forward from last year, leave a credit of \$519.41, after providing for furniture, repairs, wages, etc., to date. The only items of expense in view are new hymn books (estimated) \$300, wages four months \$20, and repairs (estimated) \$30.

VII.—*Resolutions.*

1.—The Council under date of April 20 issued a circular to all landrenters giving notice of resolutions to be offered to the meeting of 1905, concerning (a) a memorandum to be affixed voluntarily to the end of old leases, (b) the mode of appointing a manager or managers of the estate, and (c) changes in the by-laws.

2.—The Council further make the following recommendations to the meetings:—(a) that the Landrenters adopt the plans drawn up by the architect, Mr. Hempel; (b) that subscriptions for the auditorium be started at once; and (c) that the old church building be retained for Chinese services and other purposes in accord with the original trust.

3.—It is becoming more apparent that an arrangement for administrative purposes with lot-holders in the Hykes Valley will be of advantage both to them and to the estate, and the Council propose the following resolution to meet the case:—

"That lot-holders in the Hykes Valley who are prepared to give an undertaking to pay taxes as levied in, and to abide by the regulations of, the estate shall be admitted to all the privileges of the estate, and shall be entitled to vote at Landrenters' Meetings."

8.—*General Notes.*—1. Census returns for the night of 3rd August:—

British	421
American	308
Swedish	43
German	25
Russian	17
Norwegian	13
Finnish	11
French	10
Swiss	7
Belgian	6
Danish	2

Total...863

Under 7 years	248
Between 7 and 16	89
Over 16	526

Total...863

This shows a gain of 136 over all previous records.

2.—Mean maximum temperature, June 1905—75.42°; July 80.11°. Mean minimum temperature, June 75.12°; July 79.14°.

3.—During the year eleven new houses have been built, making the present number 156. About twenty-four others are in course of construction.

4.—The Information Book has been revised; and a new map of the whole estate issued, with Mr. Archibald's kind assistance.

5.—The Council beg to state that the whole of the Estate (i.e., the original Estate and the new extension) has been registered in the British Consulate, Kiukiang, in the names of Dr. Griffith John, Mr. J. Archibald, and Rev. Jas. S. Adams, as Trustees for the Council.

6.—The receipts of the Kuling Medical Mission to date have been \$612.70; the expenditures \$261.16, leaving a balance in hand of \$351.54.

9.—*The Manager.*—Mr. Berkin has proved invaluable in the unusual demands made upon the Council by the extension work. He has surveyed the new ground, marked out the lots, and by advice and labour has impressed the Council more than ever with his real fitness for his position as manager.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Council,

S. H. LITTELL,

Hon. Secretary

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Income for the Year 1904-5.

To Balance	38.91
„ Dispensary account...	168.64
	207.55

Expenditure Account for the Year 1904-5.

„ Bank Interest	9.37
Refund from B. W. & Co.:	
„ Dispensary Account	6.34
„ Taxes. 1902-3	42.50
„ „ 1903-4	81.00
„ „ 1904-5	4,640.09
	4,763.59
„ Office Receipts:—	
Commissions	936.79
„ Baggage Account	26.72
„ Rest House Receipts:—	
Season tickets	350.00
Sleeping Accommodation	220.50
Local chair hire	124.70
	695.20
	\$6,645.56

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Expenditure for the Year 1904-5.

By Office Expenses:—	\$
Manager's Salary.	1,862.50
1st Assistant	440.00
2nd „	98.73
Office Boy, 4 mos.	12.00
Stationery, Printing, Postage.	244.14
Interest on Mortgage	126.00
Ground Rent	14.20
Expenses—2 Concerts.	25.62
Trav'g Exs., Telegrams, &c.	81.93
	2,905.12

By Watching and Sanitation:—

Watchmen's	
Wages	544.50
Scavengers	140.00
Sanitary Inspectors	21.00
Mandarin	100.00
Gap Door Keeper.	3.00
Clothing	42.67
Caretaker Slaughtering House	9.32
Oil and Sundries	52.68

913.17

„ Rest House Expenses:—

License, Kiukiang Rest Hse.	100.00
Assistant Kiukiang Rest Hse.	250.00
Caretaker Kiukiang Rest Hse.	55.00
Caretaker Lien Hwa Tung	49.00
Assistant Lien Hwa Tung	30.00
Scavengers	16.00
Rent and Taxes	43.10
Insurance	24.09
Oil and Sundries	40.61
Disinfecting	30.00
General Repairs	44.40
Chair	136.85

819.05

Roads Account:—

By New Road & Repairs. 1,177.35

„ Name Boards 32.00

1,209.35

„ Estate Improvements.

Bathing pool 150.00

2 Dressing Rooms for Same 200.00

Laying out Parks 73.89

423.89

„ Reduction of Mortgage
age	200.00
„ Balance in favour of Dispensary	174.98
	\$6,645.56

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

I have compared vouchers and account books of the Hon. Treasurer with the above Balance-sheet and find the same correct.

(Signed) H. WHISTLER.

Kuling, 10th August, 1905.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1905-6.

Income.	
Taxes.	
Old Estate:—	\$
12½ Lots at \$30.00	2,590.00
129½ „ Ground Rent, \$1.25	161.87
147 Houses at \$15.00	2,205.00
Extension:—	
85½ Lots at \$21.00	1,710.00
85½ „ Ground Rent \$3.00	256.50
21 Houses \$15.00	315.00
	2,281.50

„ Rest House Receipts:—

Season Tickets	500.00
Sleeping accommodation	200.00
Local Chair Hire	100.00
	800.00

Office Receipts:—

Commissions	1,200.00
Baggage	60.00
	1,260.00
	\$9,298.37

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1905-6.
EXPENDITURE.

By Office Expenses:—	\$	
Manager's salary ...	2,312.50	
1st Assistant „ ...	480.00	
2nd „ „ ...	300.00	
Office boy 4 mths... ..	16.00	
Stationery, printing, postage ...	250.00	
Repairs to estate house	100.00	
Travelling and sundries	100.00	
Interest on mortgage.....	114.00	
Ground rent.....	271.00	
		3,943.50
„ Watching and Sanitation:—		
17 Watchmen at \$5.50	935.00	
4 Sanitary Inspectors, 6 mths. ...	132.00	
Scavengers	200.00	
Mandarin	120.00	
Clothing	50.00	
Oil and sundries ...	79.00	
		1,516.00
„ Rest House Exs.:—		
Licence Kiukiang rest house	100.00	
Assistant Kiukiang rest house	360.00	
Caretaker.....	60.00	
Assistant Lienhwatung.....	120.00	
Caretaker Lienhwatung	36.00	
Scavengers	38.00	
Rent and taxes ...	72.00	
Insurance	24.00	
Oil and sundries ...	40.00	
General repairs ...	50.00	
15 New iron beds .	200.00	
25 New chairs at \$4.50	112.50	
Chair repairs	96.28	
		1,308.87
„ Roads:—		
Old estate.....	890.00	
Lienhwatung	40.00	
New extension.....	1,600.00	
		2,530.00
		\$9,298.37

KULING EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		\$
To Sale of 82½ lots at \$350.00 ...	28,875.00	
„ Taxes. „ „ 11.50 ...	948.75	
„ Interest	39.57	
„ Deposit on lot.....	100.00	
„ Sundries	3.00	
	\$29,966.32	
EXPENDITURE.		\$
By Payments for Land	26,400.00	
„ Ground Rent on 50 lots	150.00	
„ Bank Interest at 7 per cent... ..	743.83	
„ Consular Fees	270.00	
„ Printing	79.00	
„ Maps	55.00	
„ Boundary Stones	104.83	
„ Travelling	68.89	
„ Roads and Bridges.....	972.46	
„ Pavilion on account.....	200.00	
„ Building Clerk's Room	260.00	
„ „ Telegraph Office	520.00	
„ Watchmen	51.33	
„ Sundries	22.88	
„ Balance.....	68.10	
	\$29,966.32	

EXTENSION AUDITOR'S NOTE.

I have examined vouchers and account books, and certify that the above Balance-sheet is correct.

(Signed) H. B. STEWART.
Kuling, 10th August, 1905.

Amusements.

THE
BANDMANN OPERA
COMPANY.

Mr. Seymour Hicks wrote "The Catch of the Season" to suit himself, so he made himself a duke, "The Duke of St. Jermyns;" all sorts of beautiful girls, society girls, Gibson girls, etc., etc., wanted to marry him; but the world has always had a tender feeling for King Cophetua; so Mr. D. B. O'Connor, the representative in the Bandmann Company of Mr. Seymour Hicks, waived aside with criticisms anything but dual all the eligible young ladies presented to him, and laid his heart and coronet at the feet of an extremely ready Cinderella. This is the story of the musical comedy that was presented by the Bandmann Company at the Lyceum on Saturday to a crowded house. There were, of course, various songs and dances introduced and with the encores with which these supplementary efforts are always received in Shanghai, the performance was made too long. Mr. Bandmann would really do well to shorten these entertainments, either by omitting some of these embellishments, or by hurrying his performers a little, or both.

Mr. O'Connor, the Duke who gives the coming of age Ball, really did not look a bit over 21; he acted naturally and sang with much vigour, but his voice is not sympathetic. His friend Lord Dundreary, whom he treats sometimes as a friend and equal, and sometimes as a valet, was played with an amusing stammer by Mr. Mark Lester. The Park Lane millionaire of the period, Mr. Higham Montague, was well represented by Mr. H. Vincent. Mr. Munro was a very dissipated-looking father of an unlimited supply of most attractive Gibson girls; and Mr. Cole was quite in his element as the love-lorn page-boy Bucket. He was a page that no-one could want to turn down, and his duet on popular airs with Miss Corlass was so laughable that it was encored interminably, and it seemed that nothing but a quick curtain could put an end to it. The smaller male parts were quite adequately filled.

Miss Georgie Corlass was the cinderellic Angela, and she was consistently delightful, whether she was regaling the duke on thick bread and butter and tepid tea—what a threadbare incident this is,—being made love to by Bucket, or masquerading as the Belle of County Clare at the Ball. She seemed to be enjoying herself as much as the audience enjoyed her acting and singing. Miss Blanche Forsythe was very charming as the fairy godmother, Lady Caterham, while the three very uninviting parts of Lady Crystal and her daughters were excellently done by three of the most capable actresses in the company, Misses Minnie and Nina Leslie, and Miss Karkeek. All the ladies in the company took part in the performance, and a very delightful picture was the result.

Neither Miss Elba's "Laughing Song," nor Miss Nina Leslie's "Scenes that are Brightest," seemed for some reason to hit the taste of the gallery, which has constituted itself the arbiter, but the gods could not have enough of Miss Corlass's "Good Little Girl." All the singers, however, are sadly handicapped by the want of a better orchestra. No such

orchestra as Mr. Bandmann has been able to secure, the town band being unavailable, can possibly be expected to play a different opera every night, with only one rehearsal of each opera. Even the pianist was puzzled to find his place sometimes.

"Sergeant Brue" is to be given to-night, after which there will be only three more performances.

Sergeant Brue.

With Mr. Harry Cole as the central figure of interest, and in a part over-running with possibilities, there were no dull intervals in the performance at the Lyceum Theatre last night. Brue is very much of a pantomime policeman, but his adventures have a greater consecutiveness than his cousin of the harlequinade, and there is a good deal of method about his plans to possess himself of the fortune left him by an emigrated brother, on condition that he attains the rank of inspector in the Metropolitan force. And he has the most resourceful of coadjutors in Lady Bickennall, who from being president of a society to find employment for young ladies, enters upon much more exhilarating scheming to assist her sergeant lover; and Crookie Scrubbs, most engaging of criminals. Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Mark Lester filled these two important parts, and the trio of mischief-makers kept the house in almost continuous laughter. To help along the fun also there is an unfortunate magistrate, Mr. Crank, capably played by Mr. Munro, who is the victim sacrificed to Brue's advancement, and who struts his brief hour accordingly in an atmosphere of bewilderment, while Miss Nora Morra as Aurera Brue, Miss W. Karkeek in one of those servant parts she knows how to fill so admirably, and Mr. O'Connor as Michael Brue, get a share of the good things. There is a very definite and amusing plot to the comedy, and the musical numbers as a rule really have some reference to the story. Of the extra numbers "Congo land" by Miss Morra has an exceptionally taking air, and Mr. O'Connor's sentimental Irish song, and Miss Marie Elba's rendering of the famous waltz song from "Romeo and Juliette," were equally well sung and enjoyed.

To-night another piece new to Shanghai, "Véronique," is to be staged.

VERONIQUE.

"Véronique," which was given on Tuesday at the Lyceum to another crowded house, is allowed by all the critics at home to be one of the prettiest productions of its kind of the present day, the music, by Messager, being much above the usual standard of these entertainments. Unfortunately, Mr. Bandmann has not been able to secure an orchestra here which could do justice to the composer or the singers, and this must be remembered when the singing throughout the season is criticised, and it speaks volumes for Mr. Bandmann's company that they have done so well under such a serious handicap; last night there was no orchestra at all, and it was no loss. The story of the play is so simple that it is positively elementary. Florestan, the hero, is to be married to an heiress named Hélène whom he has never seen, and he naturally falls in love with a beautiful flower girl named Véronique, and his love is returned. She disappears, leaving him a letter which gives occasion for a letter song which, like the letter song in "La Périhole," is the gem of the piece and was beautifully sung by Mr. O'Connor and,

of course, redemanded. Heartbroken, Florestan goes off to meet Helène and finds, as the most unsophisticated student of romance has known all along, that Helène is Véronique.

A look at the names in the programme forecasted a brilliant performance, though it was a slight disappointment to see that it did not include the names of Miss Nina Leslie, Miss Forsythe, and Mr. Munro, all of whom have much commended themselves to their audiences here. Miss Georgie Corlass was there, however, in the leading part of Véronique, and very prettily and naturally she played, while her *Swing Song*—a duet with Mr. O'Connor—and her *Valse Song* were intensely enjoyed. Mr. D. B. O'Connor was the hero, Florestan, and a gallant young lover he made, earnest and passionate. Messrs. Fox and Percival were very pleasant as Octave and Felicien, his friends, and Mr. Harry Cole was immense, artistically, as M. Coquenard, the proprietor of the flower shop, and especially in the third act as the captain in the National Reserve Guard. His exit when he got his sword between his legs was side-splitting. Miss Karkeek was alternately frivolous and dignified as Ermerance, but always charming; and her song "The Garden of Love" was heartily encored. Miss Marie Elba as Agatha, Miss Minnie Leslie, and Miss Nina Morra all joined with the unusually attractive ladies of the chorus to make up a series of charming pictures, and Miss Nina Leslie's sweet and well-cultivated voice was delightfully heard in her song, "The Appel Tree." The whole opera went with a capital swing and the applause was as genuine as it was hearty. The company leave to-day for Japan, whence they sail for Manila direct. Mr. Bandmann has now learnt, as was proved once before some years ago, that the middle of summer is anything but a bad time for a good company to visit Shanghai.

"MY LADY MOLLY,"

book and lyrics by George H. Jessop, music by Sidney Jones, which was given last night to another crowded house, is a comic opera, not a musical comedy. This means, of course, that it has a coherent plot, and is not merely a vehicle for a succession of music-hall "turns." That the plot should be of a venerable antiquity is no drawback, for there is all the less strain on the attention of the audience. If it involves two ladies masquerading as fierce young gentlemen in the picturesque costumes of a bygone century, so much the better, and the very first performance of the present season showed us how well the masculine dress is worn by Miss Corlass, and Miss Karkeek was equally at home in her disguise. Mr. Bandmann was disappointed in his hope to be able to secure the services of the town band, which was not otherwise engaged, as it has been hitherto, but it was unable to find time for even one rehearsal. In the rôle of the hero, the much-abused Captain Harry Romney, who has first to fight a duel with Mr. Percival because the latter believes on entirely insufficient evidence that the former wants to steal his lady love, and is then challenged to a duel by his own lady love who has assumed his clothes and name, and is then imprisoned as an impostor, Mr. O'Connor was quite in his element. He meets his troubles bravely, knowing perfectly well from previous experience that he will come out all right in the end, and he sings with the appropriate emotion whenever the opportunity offers. Mr. Percival felt to

the full the disagreeable necessity of having his engagement scorned, and having to fight a duel on inaccurate hypotheses, and it was a pleasure to see him rewarded in the end with the hand—the heart he had already secured—of Miss Elba. The solid virtue of Mr. Munro was well displayed in the part of Sir Miles Coverdale. Mr. Harry Cole enjoyed himself thoroughly in the part of Micky O'Dowd, and it is needless to say that his audience, when he was on the stage, were kept in a condition of thorough enjoyment. It was real character acting, not broad farce. Recent travellers in Ireland tell us that the Irishman is a saturnine individual always too full of his country's distress to laugh himself or make others laugh; but we prefer to believe that in his Micky O'Dowd the inimitable Mr. Cole painted the Irishman as he really is, barring the theft of his master's clothes and credentials. His many songs and dances were delightful. Mr. Vincent, Mr. Baker, Mr. Lester, and Mr. Norman had only subordinate rôles to fill, but the picture would have had sad blanks in it without them.

The versatile Miss Corlass, who is never at a loss in any predicament into which playwright and composer may lead her, and whose voice is like Phyllis, and "never fails to please," was an enchanting Lady Molly, and was provided with an also enchanting maid in Miss Karkeek, who is as versatile and vivacious as her mistress, and made a very proper and handsome young spark. Miss Elba is another certainty, and she was a very attractive Alice, with a very amusing governess in Miss Morra. Of Mr. Bandmann's very superior galaxy of chorus ladies, three were honoured with parts of speech, Miss Ziegler, Miss Probyn, and Miss Hill, and it could easily be recognised that all three were qualifying for leading rôles in the future. The whole opera, which is full of vocal music, was most successfully given, as the enthusiastic applause of the audience showed.

SPORT.

Cricket.

S. C. C. v. SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

This match had to be abandoned on Saturday after the fall of one wicket owing to the rain. There was a large number of spectators assembled in the pavilion, and as there was little prospect of any more cricket, a series of races between the ground coolies was proposed, and these having duly come off, the boys set to at wrestling. The fun created made the growler forget the rain and the members of the Cricket Club became sufficiently enthusiastic to hold a cricket ball throwing competition amongst themselves. Mr. Turner won this the measured distance being 86 yards; Mr. Walker's was a close second. A one hundred yards' flat race was won by Mr. W. J. Tyack. Mr. G. M. Billings being second. The company then dispersed, having been provided with more amusement than they had bargained for when the big drops of rain began to fall earlier in the afternoon.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v.

AUSTRALIA.

The only cricket match which was brought to a conclusion on Saturday was that between the Recreation Club and a team composed of Australian-born Shanghaianders. Australia batted first, and knocked up 116 runs, of which Connolly contributed 47, Turnbull 17 not out, and

Haywood and Wolfenden 12 and 10 respectively.

The Recreation Club only made a poor show against the bowling of Guilfoyle, and were all dismissed for 53, leaving the Australians victors by 63 runs. T. Veitch (13) and A. J. Waller (11) were the only representatives of the Club to reach double figures. It must be mentioned, however, that at least two of the members of the Club team refused to go in to bat and "anybody who wanted a knock" went to the wicket. Guilfoyle, who bowled in his socks, secured 7 wickets at a cost of only 17 runs, but some of his deliveries were certainly open to question.

The wicket was very badly cut up and at the close of the game resembled a drained pond. It will take some time to put on a green coat again. The game must not be considered seriously as it was only continued out of sheer "devilment," and although the antics of the players on the wet grass created much laughter yet it struck one as being a very poor joke, and an expensive one too, when the inspection of the turf took place after stumps were drawn.

The following were the scores and analysis:—

AUSTRALIA.

V. Connolly, b. S. Wallace.....	47
D. McAlister, c. Ollerdesen b. Wilson	1
F. Guilfoyle, b. Ollerdesen	1
B. O'Connor, b. Ollerdesen	6
H. W. Wolfenden, b. Wallace	10
Capt. Close, b. Wallace	3
T. Haywood, run out	12
G. Manwaring, b. Ackerman	3
W. J. Turnbull, not out	17
E. Prince, b. Ollerdesen	0
P. Simpson, b. Wallace	7
Extras.....	9

Total...116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ollerdesen....	14	1	52	3
Wilson	4	—	13	1
S. Wallace ...	7.5	—	26	4
Waller	2	—	6	—
Ackerman ...	2	1	3	1
Perfect	3	1	7	—

S. R. C.

A. J. Waller, b. Turnbull	11
W. E. Wilson, c. Connolly, b. Guilfoyle	4
T. Veitch, c. Wolfenden, b. Guilfoyle.	13
T. Waller, b. Guilfoyle	6
S. Wallace, b. Turnbull	0
G. H. Ackerman, b. Guilfoyle	5
J. J. Ellis, b. Guilfoyle	2
G. Perfect, b. Turnbull	0
A. Youngson, c. Connolly, b. Guilfoyle	5
J. B. Walsh, i. b. w., b. Guilfoyle....	0
A. Eek, not out.....	2
Extras.....	5

Total... 53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Guilfoyle.....	9	—	17	7
Turnbull.....	9	1	31	3

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clark's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

Sportsman's Gun Club.**THE "CHARLEY" CUP.**

The above Cup was shot for on Sunday, the 20th instant, and was won by Mr. A. M. Oliveira. The following were the scores:—

	30 Magan.	Magun 15 Doubles.	20 Known.	H'cap.	Total.
A. M. Oliveira ...	22	22	16	+ 39	= 99
W. T. Evans ...	23	26	19	" 24	= 97
J. G. Bell	29	22	16	" 28	= 95
H. E. Gibson ...	23	20	20	" 26	= 94
J. M. E. Machado	27	24	15	" 27	= 93
S. S. Nazer	29	18	10	" 33	= 90
A. H. White	29	24	16	" 19	= 88
A. P. Nazer	23	19	11	" 35	= 88
T. Sayle	19	18	13	" 38	= 88
C. R. Holcomb ...	21	19	10	" 37	= 87
C. W. Quelch	29	21	15	" 19	= 84
A. H. Henning ...	30	23	17	" 14	= 84
E. L. Collingwood	26	13	10	" 29	= 78
	340	269	188		

Possible ... 390 390 260

Average...87.2% 68.97% 72.3%

S. V. C.**MAXIM COMPANY.**

The Monthly Cups were shot for on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 6.30 a.m. Ranges 200 and 300 yards, regimental targets and scoring, rapid firing, behind cover, at 200 yards, independent at 300 yards. Just before firing commenced, rain-set in, with dull light, and there was, consequently, no high scoring. In A Class, Col.-Sergt. Gaskin scored his first win, while Corpl. A. F. Wheen won B Class Cup for the second time. Eleven members competed; all scores of 30 or more being given below:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	H'cap.	Net	Total.
"A" Class.					
Col.-Sergeant R. H. Gaskin	19	23	—	42	
Capt. G. E. Stewart ..	22	19	—	41	
Pte. J. E. Watson ..	21	22	4	39	
Sergt. G. L. Campbell ..	12	20	—	32	
"B" Class.					
Corpl. A. F. Wheen ..	19	22	2	39	
Pte. A. R. Moores ...	16	16	—	32	
" A. R. von Stockhausen ..	10	21	—	31	
" C. D. Pearson ..	10	20	—	30	
" C. E. Ellis	19	11	—	30	

The Shanghai Yacht Club.**CLASS A.**

The course for the twelfth race of the season was as follows. Start at 2.30 p.m., from a line in continuation of Prince's pier, sail down river, round the Gas buoy, and return to the usual line at Shanghai via "Glass" channel. Yachts to pass within 50 yards of the upper point of Gough Island. Distance 14½ miles.

The following yachts started on Saturday and rounded the Gas buoy in the order named: Kid, Violet, Winsome, Phyllis, Spoon-drift, Hertha.

The rain, caused by a thunderstorm some distance off, now re-commenced, deluging the yachts, and continued with intermittent force during the whole of the return journey. In the discomfort of this there was unfortunately no compensation as the breeze was north-easterly, making it a run all the way and consequently most uninteresting, and to

make matters worse the breeze gradually lightened until it fell away altogether, and the yachts were left with flopping sails and no steerage way drifting up the river on the last of the flood. Kid, while the breeze lasted, had shown that she has lost none of her running powers, and established a long lead, Violet and Winsome next, then Hertha and Spoon-drift straggling behind. Phyllis had unfortunately a mishap with her steering gear soon after the start so she had retired from the race at Woosung.

The three leaders managed to drift home. Hertha and Spoon-drift gave up.

Finishing elapsed times were as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.
Kid	3	00	35
Violet	3	15	20
Winsome	3	15	50
Hertha.....	} gave up.		
Phyllis.....			
Spoon-drift			

By the handicap, Kid allowed Winsome 6 min. and Violet 10 min.

The corrected times for handicap were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Kid	3	00	35
Violet	3	05	20
Winsome	3	09	50

Points go as follows:—

Rating, Kid 7, Winsome 5, Violet 3.

Handicap, Kid 6, Violet 5, Winsome 4.

Correspondence.**THE BOYCOTT.**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the discussion of the boycott, instead of pointing out the errors of each side, it would probably be more productive of results desired if suggestions were submitted as to methods and means to adopt to give the Chinese the relief asked for, to call a halt of the boycott.

It is admitted, that in the administration of the Treaties and Laws intended to exclude "coolies," abuses have existed, resulting in discourtesy, to use a mild phrase, to Chinese. It is admitted that these abuses must stop, and the President of the United States has personally, by proclamation, removed these abuses and specifically ordered that "any discourtesy to Chinese by a Custom official shall be cause for instant dismissal."

If it is not known there should be no difficulty in having it generally understood that under the form of government of the United States any further action upon this question must be by a treaty between the two Governments, to be ratified by Congress before it becomes operative and the law.

Negotiations are now in progress between China and the United States, and Congress does not in regular session meet until next December.

The boycott was inaugurated as a peaceful protest against and for the object of modifying or removing the existing abuses in the administration of the laws. It has succeeded, as is in evidence by the President's order; but it has also succeeded with far greater success than even the most sanguine of the originators anticipated. It has stirred up that great medium of publicity, "the Press," whereby the mass of the American people are now familiar with the Chinese version, and to-day if we are to judge from the leading articles and even the public utterances of American leading statesmen

and merchants the issue can now safely be left to the recognised sense of the American people for justice and fairness if "something" does not happen that will overshadow the present issue and estrange the otherwise friendly relations of the people of both countries. This is surely a time for action by merchants, both Chinese and Americans, who are bound by many ties, who have only one cause of complaint, and the remedy lies with joint friendly action, not in recriminations and in official pressure that is only widening the breach. I would suggest that the American Asiatic Association call a meeting of merchants to appoint a working committee to confer with a committee of the Chinese Board of Commerce. It can be assumed, we all agree, that

(1) The Chinese have not been treated rightly and remedies must be obtained.

(2) The boycott has practically done all that can be expected and its continuance is an injury to all—Chinese as well as Americans—perhaps other nationals.

The two elements or sources of danger are now:

(1) The boycott may get beyond control, resulting in an act by the people which will take the question out of the peaceful sphere of commerce into that of "force," which could only have one result—to the injury of China and the straining of friendly relations.

(2) The other danger lies in not keeping the issue alive before the American people until finally disposed of.

In your dispatches of to-day there is: "The State Department at Washington declares that the Chinese boycott on American goods is not serious. Some headway has been made at Shanghai, but it is unsuccessful at Canton and elsewhere."

Let every reader of your paper answer, is this true?

What wants to be done is for the American Committee to confer with the Chinese with the object of having President Roosevelt's order translated and sent all over China with the order or request to call the "boycott" off, and in return the American Committee will send a petition to Congress through the friendly hands of the President, signed by the American merchants of China, which will have more weight than any other evidence in influencing the coming legislation. Let the American merchants put out the hand of friendship and see if the Chinese are not as eager to grasp it.

I am, etc.,

AN AMERICAN.

17th August.

A BRAVE LADY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—From what I witnessed yesterday from my window, one might say, of what use are the policemen? A Chinese fight was going on. Three or four people were at blows, and severely too. I heard the noise and went to the window. There was the crowd with the contestants in the centre. Soon a policeman (Sikh) came along, looked at the fight and walked off. Two or three foreign gentlemen came and looked on with interest. They seemed to enjoy it as much as a school-boy fight. After this fight had progressed ten minutes or more, a foreign lady chanced along, and instead of watching the fight as the gentlemen (they can hardly be called gentlemen) did, she threw herself between the combatants, and not until then did the policeman interfere. At that juncture he took the fighters off to the station.

Does every policeman in this town need a lady to stop a fight before he takes the men in charge?

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

I. L. W.

18th August.

H. E. WU TING-FANG ON THE LATE MR. CHUN OI-TING.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am surprised and grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Chun Oi-ting, a brief account of whose life was published in your issue of the 7th inst. The few appropriate remarks you made in commendation of his good qualities are well deserved, and will be endorsed by all his friends. As I knew him since boyhood, will you kindly allow me to add a few words? He was a good type of a Chinese gentleman with a foreign education. He was known for his ability and extensive knowledge of foreign affairs. He was selected by Minister Chen Lan-piu to go to Cuba to establish the first Consulate-General there. This was no easy task. He did his work so well and was so popular both among his countrymen and the authorities on that Island, that he was requested by the two successors of Minister Chen to remain in charge of that Consulate. He could have continued in his post as long as he liked, and certainly I would have gladly kept him on if he had been there when I took charge of the mission nine years ago. But having been away from China for more than ten years, he was anxious to return home and he resigned his post to the great regret of his countrymen. After his return to China, however, he was not allowed to remain idle and his services were soon sought by those who knew his great worth. He came to Tientsin and in the capacity of Manager and Director of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. he did excellent work there. His colleagues and subordinates could testify to his administrative ability and the valuable work done by him at the mines. If he had been in charge of the Mining Co. during the Boxer trouble, I am sure Mr. Chang Yen-mow would not have been in the unpleasant predicament in which he finds himself to-day. Mr. Oi-ting would have steered the mining ship clear of the dangerous rocks and brought her to haven in safety. But Sheng Kungpao, always alert to get able men to help him, soon prevailed upon Mr. Oi-ting to come to Shanghai, where he became his right-hand man. As to his work in Shanghai, it is so well known that it is needless for me to recapitulate. But as to the sterling qualities of the man we ought not to forget. He was kind and good-hearted. Whenever there was a movement for educational or benevolent purpose, he would willingly lend his support. His poor relatives and friends must mourn his loss, extremely because he helped them in case of need. In every position he filled, he performed his duties thoroughly and conscientiously. All persons coming into contact with him always found him affable and courteous. He was a perfect gentleman and I believe he had not a single enemy. He might have become a high officer in Peking had he been so inclined. But he had no taste for, and never cared to learn, the numerous ceremonials and the empty forms of etiquette which every regular officer has to observe. He was too practical to com-

ply with them. He preferred doing really useful work in a Treaty port where he was not so much trammelled by useless but rigid official etiquette.

China can ill spare a man of such sterling quality, especially in her present critical position, and his death is a loss to the country.

I am, etc.,

WU TING-FANG.

Peking, 14th August.

A DISTINCTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your paper under the heading "A Unique Entertainment," you say: "There will be given a Patriotic Drill by the young ladies of the McTyeire Girls' School."

I write to correct the impression that our school is sending out its young ladies to take their place by the side of a representation by a "world-famous troupe."

The "young ladies" referred to are little girls from our primary department who go into this entertainment by the sanction of their parents, not as representing our Institution.

I am, etc.,

HELEN LEE RICHARDSON,

Principal.

McTyeire School, Shanghai.

21st August.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

18th August.

We have received a memorial from Yu T'ai, our Imperial Resident at Lhasa, Tibet, requesting us to appoint someone to the post of Commandant of the Tibetan forces. We hereby appoint Ch'i-me-ts'eh-wang, holding the 5th rank, Class A, Commander of the Tapakorh Regiment, to the said post of Commandant of forces, or Taip'eng.

Note.—There are six such officers in the Tibetan Army.—Translator.

19th August.

(1) Decree expressing regret at the receipt of news of the death through illness of Prince Yi Mu, 4th Order (a cousin of Prince Ching—Translator). The deceased prince is granted the "To-lo" prayer coverlet to be placed over his body, and Prince Tsai T'ao, 3rd Order, is commanded to take the prayer coverlet, escorted by ten men of the Imperial Bodyguard, over to the late residence of the deceased, where also Prince Tsai T'ao is commanded to pour a libation to his manes on behalf of their Majesties the Empress Dowager, Emperor, and Empress. The Treasury of the Privy Purse is further commanded to hand Tls. 1,000 to the family of the late prince towards his funeral expenses, and his adopted grandson P'u Chieh is allowed the privilege of succeeding to the family estates under the title of an Imperial Duke of the 1st Order.

(2) Decree notifying the Court that on the 8th day of the 8th moon (10th of September) his Majesty the Emperor will proceed to the Sh'eh-tsi Altar to ascribe in person.

(3) Decree commending some, and cashiering others, among a number of substantive and expectant officials of Shansi, in response to a memorial from Chang Ts'eng-yang, Governor of the province of Shansi.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

19th August.

The Boycott.

The "Kung Chung Hui Sh'eh," or Patriotic Association, of this Port, opened their rooms on Kueichou Road, near the Louza Police Station, last night, for a public discussion as to the best way to show a united front in regard to the protest against the ill-treatment of Chinese entering the United States. Our report of the proceedings is held over.—Natives of Nanking and that vicinity doing business in Shanghai have called for a mass meeting of their fellow townsmen here to be held to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock in their guildhouse, Sinza. The objet appears to be to strengthen their compatriots in regard to the protest against certain clauses of the proposed new Exclusion Treaty. A moderate estimate places the number of natives of Nanking in Shanghai at a little under 8,000.

A Chinese gentleman here, who, although he by no means favours the boycott as it stands on its present basis, has kept a close watch on the development of the protest from the times of its inception, states that even though nothing else may result from this movement it has done one good thing for China which otherwise would have taken at least eight or ten years to properly develop. This is the putting of the feeling of union in the hearts of the Chinese people on the one hand, who heretofore have been separated from each other by distance and the lack of fellow-feeling and patriotism, and on the other it has shown the Imperial Government and the official classes that where the honour of the country is concerned they may with proper consideration depend upon the united support of the nation, which will strengthen the hands of the Imperial Government immeasurably. "The renaissance of China" says this Chinese gentleman, "has indeed begun." "As a matter of fact," continued he, "members of the gentry and merchant associations of no less than sixteen provinces (the exceptions being Shensi and Kansu), out of the eighteen provinces of China proper, have participated in backing up the protest, as it at first stood, although it is certain that not a few object to the extreme measures that have been advocated since the memorable 20th of July last when the boycott was inaugurated, and it is a pity the extremists have been latterly conducting affairs which will surely spoil them and many others."

Taotai Yuan Shu-hsun,

of this Port, returned here from Nanking on Thursday after a stay there beyond the usual period of such visits. It has not yet transpired how his Honour has fared in his interviews with Viceroy Chou Fu.

The Road to the Hills.

We understand that the Shanghai Taotai has received instructions from Viceroy Chou Fu, with reference to the purchase of land by foreigners in the non-treaty district of Chingpuhsien, that foreigners may purchase land therein on condition that the purchases be registered in the yamen of the Chingpuhsien magistrate who will then, if everything is proper, grant a title deed for such land or lands.

21st August.

A Unique Entertainment.

We understand that the members (young ladies and gentlemen) of the World's Chinese Students' Federation here intend to give an entertainment on the evening of the 9th proximo, to which the public will be invited on payment of an admission fee. Amongst the attractions will be Admiral Sah's Band,—that genial and popular officer, being, by the way, said to be very much in favour of the objects of the Federation,—a "Patriotic Drill" by the young ladies of the McTyeire Girls' School, selections of songs by little Miss Chee Toy, the ten-year-old daughter of Ching Ling-foo, the proprietor of the world-famous troupe of that name. Miss Chee Toy is the happy possessor of a gold medal which was presented her by Lord Milner in appreciation of her singing, while her father's troupe was in South Africa, a couple of years or so ago.

Sheng Kung-pao in Favour Once More.

A native correspondent writes from Peking the following:—His Excellency Sheng Kung-pao had a special audience on the 13th instant of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager who, after asking some questions about the Lu-Han and the Shanghai-Nanking Railways, turned the conversation on his Excellency's health. "Well, how is your health now?" The reply was that since his arrival his Excellency was glad to say that his health had greatly improved. "Why do you live in a temple?" (Sheng Kung-pao had been stopping in the Fahushih Temple, near the Forbidden City). "Find a large house and send for your family to come up and live here. We shall then be able to command your presence before us as often as we please." His Excellency thereupon kowtowed and thanked her Majesty for her graciousness. After a pause the Empress Dowager asked a curious question—"Oh, by the way," said her Majesty, "Wu Ting-fang advises me to become a vegetarian for the rest of my life. What is your opinion; will vegetarianism be good for my health?" To this Sheng replied: "Although vegetarianism may have its advantages, still, in my humble opinion it is not suitable for any one oppressed with the weight of years." Her Majesty nodded and said she agreed with his Excellency. Finally, in closing the audience, and as his Excellency was backing out of the Presence, her Majesty said: "You have greatly pleased us at this audience."

The Boycott.

There are indications of a loosening of the bonds, those of moderate views having gradually gained an ascendancy over their compatriots of hotter blood, and people are beginning to be inclined to reason. It is to be sincerely hoped that this news is true, as it is easy to see that if the present attitude be persisted in, no one will be more sorry for the results than these very same hot bloods.

Countries not to be Visited.

It is reported from Peking that, as the principal object of the four High Commissioners' mission abroad is to gain an insight into the representative governments of Europe and America, in order to introduce parliamentary representation into China, Russia for obvious reasons, is not to be visited by any of the Commissioners. Holland, also, is to be omitted.

Floods in Szechuan Province.

Telegraphic dispatches dated the 19th instant, from Chêngtu report great suffering amongst the inhabitants of that prefecture and vicinity, owing to the overflow-

ing of the banks of the Ch'uan-ching river. This has caused the inundation, and almost complete destruction of all the crops of the country drained by that river.

Patang Captured.

Patang, the place where the Chinese Vice-Resident of Tibet, H. E. Fêng Chuan, was murdered last spring, has, according to a telegram from Chêngtu, been taken by the Imperial troops, who thrice defeated the Tibetans, assisted by Lamas, before Patang could be captured. General Ma is in command of the victorious troops.

22nd August.

The Boycott.

A short time ago a draft for \$3,000 was received by the Boycott Committee here from San Francisco with a letter from the donors that the money was intended to assist the Committee with the sinews of war to conduct the campaign of protest against the proposed new Exclusion Treaty. It was further added that, if needed, there was plenty more forthcoming, from Chinese from all parts of the United States, Canada, and the South American States. As there is no lack of funds here we understand that the \$3,000 was sent back to San Francisco by the Committee with a letter of thanks and appreciation.

From Wuhu

comes the news that there was another meeting—the second since the inauguration of the boycott there—of merchants and gentry, some five hundred or so in all, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. The assembly was addressed by H. E. Tsui, a former Chinese Minister to the U. S., Spain, and Peru, who resides in Wuhu, in which he exhorted his hearers to stand firm in their determination to obtain more favourable treatment for Chinese entering the United States in the future. After telling how indignant he was while at Washington to hear of, and sometimes to witness, the unjust treatment of his nationals in the United States and to feel his utter impotence to ameliorate their condition, H. E. Tsui stated that even if nothing else was done still there was matter for sincere congratulation in that foreigners now saw how united all Chinese are when fighting against an unjust law, and how greatly the hands of the Imperial Government can be strengthened thereby on any questions affecting the national interests. "Fight for your rights, I exhort you all," concluded the old ex-Minister (Tsui is over seventy years of age) "and let not the threat held over you intimidate you that the United States will have the power to hurt China considerably in the peace negotiations now going on between Japan and Russia, if we persist in standing firm in our present attitude against the proposed Exclusion Treaty. The United States is a just Government and the present President is especially so. You are fighting for your rights and by standing firm you will get them."

At the Meeting on Sunday

afternoon, held in the Nanking (Kiangning) Guildhouse, at Sinza, there were about one hundred and fifty persons present. This, although small in comparison with the number of natives of Nanking and that vicinity doing business in Shanghai, we hear, was composed of the leading and more substantial portion of that community, and therefore the meeting may be termed a representative one. The result of the meeting was that all agreed to stand firm in backing up the method of protest against the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty

until such time as the said Treaty be revised in accordance with the desire of justice and the wishes of the Chinese nation.

It is high time that Viceroy Chou Fu issued a proclamation pointing out that the Chinese are now doing themselves more harm than good by maintaining the boycott, and that it is condemned by the Central Government.

23rd August.

The "Tolo" Prayer Coverlet,

which, according to the Imperial decree published in this column yesterday morning, was bestowed upon the lately deceased Prince Yi Mu by command of the Empress Dowager, is a piece of white satin, six feet by six, on which are painted, in Tibetan gold letters, prayers for the dead and absolution for sins. These prayer coverlets are made by lamas and are supposed to have been blessed by the Dalai Lama, or Buddhist Pontiff, before being presented to the Emperor through the Imperial Resident at Lhasa, who sends them for safe keeping to the Department of the Imperial Household until required for presentation to some deceased prince, noble, or high official of the First grade, who alone have the privilege of using these coverlets as their shrouds. In Buddhist lore the possession of the "Tolo" prayer coverlet enables the spirit of the deceased to enter Hades without being molested by wicked spirits who in the Nether World, like the loafers of the Upper delight to "squeeze" and impose upon a greenhorn or tenderfoot first entering the confines over which they hold their sway. For all devout Buddhists believe that the Nether World is an exact replica of the Upper World with its manners and customs, yamens and dwelling-places, where the only difference is that the Sun shines upon the latter, while a "subdued light," caused neither by sun nor moon, prevails over the atmosphere of the former. In fact, with the "Tolo" prayer coverlet blessed by the Dalai Lama around his spectral person, the spirit of the privileged prince, noble, or high official of the First grade who is the fortunate possessor of it, can go through Hades "treated with the greatest respect" by everyone and emerge once more a babe of the Upper World in short time without undergoing the punishments for sins committed during life which he must otherwise undergo before his soul is allowed to transmigrate into our world of sin again.

Proposed Shanghai-Changsha Railway.

It is reported from Peking that certain Belgians in company with a couple of Chinese are now in the capital trying to obtain permission from the Shantung and Waiwupu to construct a railway between Shanghai and Changsha, the capital of Huanan province. The syndicate claim to have large sums at their command to begin operations without loss of time if permission is granted them.

The Boycott.

There was quite a little panic in Shanghai, says the "Shenpao," owing to a report getting about that the Central Government, in response to a request of the U.S. Minister in Peking, intended to cause the arrest of all persons who were concerned in originating the boycott against American goods. A telegram to Peking "enquiring into the truth of the matter," however, obtained the reply that the Waiwupu, in its response to the U. S. Minister's letter, stated that though the Imperial Government was only too desirous of exhorting the boycotters to

stop, the masses had shown such a united and determined front that the Government could do nothing, as this was a question in which the people had the liberty to do what they pleased and could not be coerced. We print this with all reserve.

24th August.

H. E. Chang Tè-yi.

Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has lately written to the Central Government that as his term of office of three years is about to expire he is extremely anxious that his successor be appointed as soon as possible owing to the bad state of his health. In view of this, ignoring his previous refusal of the post, the Waiwupu has forwarded an Imperial Rescript to India to his Excellency Tang Shao-yi, Imperial High Commissioner to reorganise Tibet, in which his Excellency is commanded to leave India without further delay for London to take over H.E. Chang Tè-yi's post and continue the negotiations regarding the Younghusband Treaty at the British capital. Under the circumstances, there does not seem any way whereby H.E. Tang Shao-yi can get himself excused from going to London as the next Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James. As a matter of fact, to those who understand the workings of Chinese officialdom it is quite apparent that his appointment to London as Chang Tè-yi's successor is "Irish promotion," since with the rank of an Imperial High Commissioner, plus the brevet grade of Fu Tung, or Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, which makes the holder of the rank an officer of the Second grade, Class A, Tang Shao-yi stands on a level with the Governor of a province, whereas a Chinese Minister of the First Class accredited to any of the Great Powers usually bears a brevet 4th Metropolitan rank, making him eligible at most for a Provincial Judgeship or Salt Commissionership. One can then easily sympathise with H.E. Tang Shao-yi's dislike to his new appointment. Unless the Chinese Government increases the official standing of its representatives at the capitals of the Great Powers and raises them to the rank of Ambassadors, making them eligible to the Governorship of a province, we shall continue to see men of ability and high rank constantly refusing posts abroad.

Proposed New Chinese Minister to France.

A Peking dispatch to hand states that upon receiving a telegram the other day from H.E. Sun Pao-ch'i, Chinese Minister at Paris, reporting that in spite of the leave of absence granted him his state of health still continues precarious, and asking that a successor be sent to him without delay, his Highness Prince Ching at once suggested to his colleagues in the Waiwupu to appoint Taotai Chu. Pao-fay to the Ministry to France. Against this, however, the Grand Councillor Hsi Shih-ch'ang who, it will be remembered, is one of the four High Commissioners to go abroad, on hearing of it dissented, as his Excellency wanted Taotai Chu Pao-fay to accompany him as Chief Secretary and Adviser, for which purpose he had specially memorialised the Throne and obtained their Majesties' consent. We understand from another source that it has been agreed that Mr. Chu Pao-fay shall make the journey throughout Europe with the Grand Councillor, and when the Mission gets to Paris, if nothing contrariwise happen, this much-sought official shall remain there as the representative of his country vice Sun Pao-ch'i invalided home.

"The "Nanfangpao."

or "South-China Daily Journal," a bilingual (English and Chinese) paper, made its first appearance here yesterday morning. In its English leading article, "Audi Alteram Partem," the Editor gives the raison d'être of its presence in the world of journalism. Since the Chinese mind and methods of thinking are so complex and a matter of supreme mystery to foreigners as a rule, we shall welcome, even if for no other reason, our new contemporary whose Editor declares that "Our duty is then plainly to be the expositor to tell the world how the Chinese feel, what they desire and what they think," etc. Our contemporary's motto "Ducit Amor Patrie" is a good and ennobling one and we trust that the moderate views contained in its letterpress will be persisted in and so be guide and mentor to the Young China, whose ranks are being constantly recruited as modern education spreads throughout the Empire.

The "Boycott Riot" in the Native City.

There was a rumour in the Settlement yesterday afternoon that there had been a "riot" in the Native City caused by the boycott, which in the absence of details was taken seriously by some. An enquiry at the Police headquarters of the Native City (Tsung-chu), however, elicited the fact that at about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, two bricklayers went to a tobacco shop situated a short distance from the Old North gate, and asked how many boxes of Pinhead cigarettes would ten cents buy. They were informed three boxes. A bricklayer then threw ten cents on the shop counter, and he was given three boxes of the cigarettes. The man drew out one, and having lighted it, asked the shop people whether they knew that Pinheads were American cigarettes and so tabooed from the market. The reply was that this was so, but that according to the decision of their Guild they were allowed to sell American cigarettes contracted for prior to the 20th of July down to the 18th day of the 9th moon (16th of October next), and that these cigarettes belonged to a consignment contracted for previous to the 20th of July last. The bricklayer then demanded four boxes of cigarettes for ten cents, and suiting the action to his words snatched at a fourth box and made off. Naturally the shop people resented this and gave chase, when the two men threw the extra box of cigarettes into the flooded street (it was raining hard at the time) which of course completely destroyed its contents. A scrimmage then began, when the police (Ching-ts'a) appeared and arrested the bricklayers. They had to pay for the damaged cigarettes and then departed with censure from the police officer (weiyuan) in charge.

DRIFTING MINES.

Captain W. Blake of the C. E. and M. S. Kwangping reports as follows:—

At 6.30 a.m. on the 16th inst., on a voyage from Chinwangtao to Chefoo, we sank a floating mine with the Hotchkiss gun, in the following position: Kaoshan Island bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. true, distant 6 miles. The mine was floating very low in the water, and the ship was almost on it before it was sighted. It sank without exploding.

OUR LANDHOLDERS' MEETING.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Kuling, 15th August.

The Kuling Community have every reason to be proud of the Annual Report which its Council presented at the Landholders' Meeting on Friday last. As was said therein: "Since the founding of the estate ten years ago no year has been so conspicuous for remarkable developments. The vigorous life of Kuling is seen in the growth and expansion of all the interests of the estate." These developments and expansions were duly set forth in eleven mimeographed foolscap pages which occupied the attention of the meeting from half past nine in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, with the exception of a short interval for tiffin. As the document itself has appeared in the papers, the searcher for exact information is referred to it, but a few notes of what went on at the meeting may be of further interest.

When the meeting was constituted, by calling the roll, it was found that there were upwards of 130 landholders "present and voting," and about an equal number of absentees most of whom were, for the time being, non-resident. The Rev. S. I. Woodbridge was called to the chair, an office frequently filled by him before. It was felt that on this occasion his clear-headedness, quickness of apprehension, and unflinching geniality and fairness, might be fully taxed to pilot the meeting through the snags, but they happily proved equal to the task.

The first item of business was the extension. The Committee reported that, as the result of seven years' continuous effort, an addition of 130 lots had been secured—exactly doubling the old estate, and that a sufficient number of these had already been sold to clear the whole expense. Further, an option, to hold good for five years, had been obtained over land sufficient to double it again on the same terms; besides which a large area in the vicinity of the estate had been declared neutral ground—the Chinese authorities having undertaken never to dispose of it, or use it in any way. This was considered highly satisfactory and well worth all the trouble and time spent on the effort. According to the Extension Report, there remained a balance of fifty unsold lots, but the Municipal Council's Report, only confessed to the existence of "seventeen excellent lots." This discrepancy was promptly pounced upon by the meeting. The Council explained that, of the deficiency, eight lots had been reserved for public parks and a cemetery, while the rest, not being considered "excellent" had been left out of account. But the meeting was of opinion that the Council had no call to cheapen its own property. It was pointed out that a great many lots on the old estate, at one time considered worthless, had not only been sold but had afterwards changed hands at double and treble the original cost. The Council were therefore directed to give, in their Report, the exact number of lots remaining unsold—some 40—irrespective of whether they were excellent or not.

The next item, which called for lively debate, was the naming of the roads. When the residents arrived on the hill this year, they found at every corner a neat fingerpost giving a name in both English and Chinese, to the hitherto nameless thoroughfares. There were Berlin Road, Edinburgh Road, Hankow Gorge, Central Avenue, Poyang Road, and some forty

more. It appeared these names did not meet with unanimous approval. One gentleman would have nothing but Chinese names for the sake of the Chinese who could not pronounce foreign words. Another wanted English names exclusively, but different ones. Another proposed that the horizontal roads should be named in one fashion, and the perpendicular roads in—he was not allowed to say what. The meeting was so tickled with the aptness of “perpendicular” as applied to the Kuling roads that it simply laughed him breathless. One gentleman in a long gown of the colour of the turtle-dove and a soft cooing voice begged to be informed why his road was called “Love Lane.” The Chairman promptly replied: “Surely you know that,” and the meeting was convulsed again, while the enquirer cooed no more. The end of the matter was a vote that the English names were to stand, but, for the sake of the Chinese, the roads were also to be all numbered. Once upon a time, a local preacher happened on a namey chapter when reading the Bible in Church. “Brethren,” he said, “these names are hard to read, let us count them to-day, one, two, three;” so also with Kuling roads; in future the man who can’t read the names will be able to count them.

Several amendments to by-laws which the Council had given notice of were passed nem. con., and an old bone of contention was formally buried by the unanimous passing of a resolution: “That lot-holders in the Hykes’ valley who are prepared to give an undertaking to pay taxes as levied in, and abide by, the regulations of the Estate, shall be admitted to all the privileges of the Estate, and shall be entitled to vote at landholders’ meetings.” In the said valley there are a dozen houses the residents of which, through no fault of theirs, and for reasons which it is no longer necessary to explain, have hitherto been treated as outside the camp. They were allowed all the privileges of the Estate save that of paying taxes which, being honest folks, was to most of them a great grievance. In future they are to receive the honour of a call from the taxgatherer in common with other residents.

It was reported that on the night of the census there were 863 European and American residents at Kuling, of eleven different nationalities, being an increase of 136 over all previous records. The total number of those who now spend their summer vacation on the hill cannot be far short of 1,200. Eleven new houses were built last year, and twenty-four more are in course of construction. The ordinary income and expenditure for the year—in this instance eleven months—amounted to \$6,645.56. In addition to this, \$5,204 was contributed by residents towards the building of a new church, besides promises of \$1,700 more, which will be paid in due time. Thus close on \$12,550 was raised by the Kuling community last year for public purposes. The extraordinary income and expenditure, in connection with the extension, amounted to close on \$30,000. The accounts and estimates were duly passed, but it was pointed out by the meeting that the Council had omitted all reference to funds likely to be derived from the sale of lots during the year. On the motion of a Shanghai gentleman, it was resolved that plans and estimates should be obtained for bringing a supply of pure spring water within easy reach of every house, and paid for from this source. The building of sundry new roads, a new pavilion, and the completion of a bathing pool at a cost of \$300 odd, were also announced. In the flag contest the old

flag was declared to be the best, and to hold the field against all competitors.

The last item of business was the church. It was placed last through no disrespect to that institution, but because it was sure to evoke the liveliest division of opinion, and take a long time to settle. In fact, as much time was spent over it as over all the rest. Curiously, it is the most innocent and healthful things which up at Kuling go to people’s heads and make them giddy. The last grand how-d’ye-d’ was over the subject of milk; this time it was the church. The attention of the medical faculty should be given to the phenomenon without delay. To understand the matter a word of explanation is necessary. Kuling, as a health resort, was created by a body of gentlemen called the trustees. Amongst other things they did, they built a church to be used as a place of worship and for the business meetings of the community. Public subscriptions covered two-thirds of the cost, and a third came from estate money. Last year these trustees handed over all the property vested in them—including the church—to the Municipal Council as representing the community, by means of a trust deed giving the conditions under which they were to hold the property. This deed was duly signed by the trustees on the one part, and by the members of the Council on the other, and read and accepted in the landholders’ meeting. Previous to that, there had been some talk of re-erecting the church on the plea that it was getting too small, and last year the landholders passed a resolution to collect funds for the building of a new one. The first idea was to pull down the old church and use the materials in the construction of the new. It is said that an act of parliament was once passed for rebuilding a prison, one clause of which provided that the new prison was to be built out of the materials of the old one, while another clause ordered that the prisoners were to be kept in the old prison till the new one was finished. It is not on record how the authorities contrived to accomplish this feat; but at Kuling it was thought possible to rebuild between seasons. It appeared, however, that there was a strong party who objected to the so-called desecration of the House of God by allowing business meetings to be held in it, so to meet their views a resolution was passed confining the use of the new church strictly to purposes of religious worship; and it was proposed that in addition an auditorium should be built in another part of the valley for business meetings and other purposes. There was also an idea that the materials of the old church might be used in constructing that; indeed, unless the old church were pulled down and thus disposed of, a good many held the auditorium never would be built, but once the new church was ready the old church building would be palmed off on the community for that purpose. Thus far it was a pure matter of business, but this season theological reasons were discovered which, according to some, necessitated the instant passing of sentence of death on Kuling church in a formal way by a definite vote of the landholders. A vigorous campaign was started and carried on to secure this being done, and soon the whole community was divided into eager Pull-it-down-ites and Leave-it-alone-ites. The Municipal Council, as in duty bound, looked into the matter, and in their report to the landholders’ meeting recommended: “That the old church building be retained for Chinese services and other purposes in accordance with the Trust Deed.” It was over this the battle raged. The Chairman of the Council brought forward the recommendation in an able and exhaustive

speech, giving the reasons why the Council could not agree to the building being pulled down. His points were—the waste of it. To pull down a \$6,000 building in order to get \$800 worth of second-hand material was bad business. Next, the existing need of the old church as a place of worship in addition to the new. At present, Sunday school must meet in the building immediately after the Chinese service, giving no time for cleaning or airing, an arrangement which the medical men had denounced as unsanitary, but which was unavoidable through lack of accommodation. With two church buildings the Chinese could have the one and the foreigners the other. Next, that it must be retained for the business meetings, seeing these were not to be allowed in the new church. Finally, he read the clause in the Trust Deed which provided, as a condition of handing the property over, that the church building must be maintained as a place of worship and for business meetings. He said that this document, having been put through with all due legal formalities, and duly signed by the Council on behalf of the landholders, could not be so easily set aside.

The Apostle of the Pull-it-downites next had the floor and soon showed that this was no sordid question of stones and lime, deeds and documents, but a matter which concerned the unity of the Church of God in Kuling. He argued that if there were two church buildings, the next thing would be two rival religious services to the scandal of all good men. Denominational services would be started, and what mattered a few dollars compared with that. Further, if there were two buildings, the worst one would be set apart for the Chinese as had been actually proposed by the Council. Did the landholders realise what that meant? Was it not treating our native Christian brethren as if they were our inferiors? Think of all the servants going home to the various stations in the various provinces and reporting that at Kuling they were not allowed to sit in the same church as their pastors! What irreparable mischief that would do to the cause of Christ! Talk about it being unsanitary was nonsense; most of the children mentioned who attended the Sunday school probably attended Chinese services regularly and he had never known a case of any child being the worse of doing that. Further, he warned the meeting that unless they agreed to the church being pulled down there were many subscribers to the new church fund who would demand their money back, while there were others who would refuse to give, and this might mean a loss of more than a thousand dollars. As for the Trust Deed it was worthless; there was no need to pay the least attention to that document, or to allow it to influence them in any way. The duty of the landholders that day was to vote unanimously for the pulling down of the church, and thus demonstrate that, in Kuling at least, whether native Christian or foreigner, all were one in Christ Jesus.

It is difficult to describe the effect of this impassioned oration, delivered as it was with deadly earnestness and great fire and force. The greater part of the meeting was clean carried away, and cheered to the echo. Even when it was asserted that the Trust Deed was only so much waste paper they cheered lustily, never thinking, that, if such were really the case, then the deeds by which they held their own properties, and for which some of them had paid much money, must

of necessity be equally valueless, seeing they had been executed by the same men and with exactly the same formalities.

The senior trustee replied to this speech. He confessed that last year when the subject was mooted he had not opposed it; had not, indeed, thought much about it, but on mature consideration had come to the conclusion that the church could not be pulled down, and ought not to be pulled down. There was the waste of it and the present need of a second building. The idea that if there were two buildings there would necessarily be two rival services was perfectly absurd. At home there were very few congregations which did not find it necessary to have more than one building for their accommodation. He did not believe there was any party on the hill who would ever dream of appropriating to their private use the property of the community. There was no demand for denominationalism here. Not long ago a wealthy lady had offered a cheque running into four figures for the purpose of building a denominational place of worship, and those she offered it to had declined it without thanks. But granting some party unknown desired to seize the church, how could they succeed in doing so seeing that it was under the control of a representative of each denomination on the hill. How could one person take it from twenty, or how could they expect the landholders to agree? Such an argument was a mere bogle; there was nothing in it. As to its being invidious to have the Chinese worshipping in one building and the foreigners in another, he hoped no one after his fifty years of missionary life would accuse him of contemning the native Christians because he held that to be sanitary was part of our religion. In any case there was no need to pull down the church in order to keep the Chinese out of it. Let them worship in the new church by all manner of means and then they could have the old one for the Sunday school and other uses. As to the unity of the church, in his view that was entirely a matter of unity of spirit amongst Christian people, and was in no way dependent on the number of buildings. He was grieved to hear that there were people who would demand their money back if the old church were not pulled down, and could only say he was sorry for them. That was not his idea of Christian giving. He hoped they would vote for the old building to stand. The men who had given the money and placed it there did not want to see it destroyed. Many happy memories clung around its walls; it had been, and still might be, a place of blessing to many. There was no necessity whatever for taking it down; the speech they just listened to was pure *captanda* from beginning to end. The reasons alleged were bogies one and all, but there was not a bogie, namely, that the trustees, who were perfectly willing to meet the reasonable wishes of the community in every way, were not prepared to allow the Trust Deed to be defied, and in the event of this being insisted on they would not hesitate to take action.

A good deal of speaking followed on both sides, largely on the side of the Apostle, although he did not have it all his own way by any means. One speaker had the temerity to characterise his speech as a red herring, while another stigmatised it as "claptrap." One gentleman, who once belonged to the legal profession exhorted the meeting not to be alarmed at the bogie of a Trust Deed, as legal documents were just what the lawyers chose to make them. He said, if you go to a lawyer and wish to prove that a document is void he will be ready with

a hundred reasons for proving it, and if you wish to prove it valid he will be ready with another hundred for proving that too. Some one remarked that it was no wonder the gentleman in question had left such a dubious profession, but all the same he had no call to give the show away.

Perhaps the weightiest speech was delivered by a member of the Council, an eminent Shanghai merchant. He said he was both pained and amazed to see the light and airy way in which missionaries regarded their legal obligations. In business life, when a man put his signature to a document that settled it. Once he had signed his name to a paper by that document he was prepared to stand, whether to his advantage or disadvantage. It would never enter his mind to disown it, but missionaries seemed to live in a different atmosphere. He was equally astonished at their elementary notions of business. Were merchants in the habit of throwing away five or six thousand dollars' worth of property for a mere whim whenever the fancy took them, the bankruptcy court would soon be crowded. He must say that if this was the way that missionaries managed their business matters generally, they need not be surprised they found business men rather chary of giving them help. He had no objection whatever to worshipping with native Christians, but must confess he liked to have the building clean. Personally, when the project of building a new church was mooted he was opposed to it; he saw no necessity for undertaking that expense. Since then the extension had been obtained, and he was now of opinion that a church would be required, but why pull down the old one? Had he been present at the meeting when this was first proposed he would have advised delay in coming to a conclusion, and he would still advise delay. The matter concerned more people than were there present, and other landholders' meetings in other years would still have their say about it. He could not regard it as a question of practical politics at all.

As a rule it is the missionary who preaches to the layman, but this time it was the layman who preached to the missionary. The sermon, however, fell on deaf ears for, when the vote was taken, the Pull-it-downites carried it by a considerable majority and heartily cheered their victory. It was immediately proposed that legal opinion should be taken as to the validity of the Trust Deed, and agreed to. Now, bearing in mind what they had just heard, as to the slackness of principle in the legal profession, the meeting directed that six men should be appointed to obtain the decision—three pro and three cons—so that the naughtiness propensity of lawyers to always agree with the opinions of their clients might be effectively neutralised. To the lay mind the matter seems clear enough. The Trust Deed must be either valid or invalid. If invalid, the property still belongs to the trustees; if valid, the conditions of transfer must be observed. In either case the building stands.

The Council had procured plans for a new church from a leading Hankow architect, and recommended that these be adopted and the building commenced. The cost was estimated to be about \$14,000, and only about half that sum was in sight. It was pointed out that it was not fair to throw the whole expense of such a building on the present generation of Kuling residents, but that it might be financed in such a way that the communities of other years should pay for their share of the accommodation afforded. This, however, did not meet with the approval of the Apostle who had strong views re

debt on churches. He therefore proposed and carried a motion delaying action till next year, and appointing a fresh committee to consider further plans and collect more money. Another motion was carried reprieving the old church till the new one could be built—three years hence at the earliest—and a further motion that the time should be extended till the auditorium had been erected—another two years or more. It looks as if the Kuling church was to be another of those threatened institutions which as the proverb says "last long."

The election of the new councillors and the usual votes of thanks brought this protracted and lively meeting to a close.

WEI HAI WEI SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The success of most functions depends to a great extent on the weather, and the third annual Prize Distribution at this school on Friday, the 28th of July, was held under ideal circumstances. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Gerard Noel, Captain R. N. Ommanney, H. M. S. Andromeda, took the chair and distributed the prizes. Swimming races, of which visitors had a good view from the school front, followed the more important function in the school-room, which had been tastefully decorated with flowers, and with flags and standards kindly lent for the occasion by the Army Service Corps department, 1st Chinese Regiment.

The Commissioner's party included His Hon., the Commissioner, Lady Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Barton of Tientsin, and Bishop Iliff. There were also present: Captain Shortland, H. M. S. Hogue, Captain Savory, H. M. S. Diadem, Commander and Mrs. Yorke, Captain and Mrs. Barnes, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Walker, Rev. and Mrs. F. Perry, Rev. and Mrs. P. Richards, Rev. F. Waters, Lieutenant and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Shand, Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Syan, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Gardin, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Larkins, Mrs. Hickin, Mrs. Murphine, Mrs. Macrae, Miss Blomfield, Miss Parkhill, Miss Warr, Miss Rout, Miss Gresham, Messrs. R. F. Johnston, District Magistrate, G. H. Andrew, R. N., E. Carpmal, and R. H. Elias.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Captain Ommanney, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The Commander-in-Chief had promised to take the chair on this occasion, if able to do so, but left yesterday for Chemulpo. He has kindly asked Captain Ommanney to take his place, and I assure you, Sir, that we feel greatly honoured in having the Senior Captain presiding today. For some reasons it would be more desirable to have "Prize Day" at the end of the year, but we had an unfortunate experience last year, when visitors were prevented from coming by unusually severe weather. This and the comparatively small European population of Wei-haiwei in winter have decided us to fix the prize distribution for the end of the summer term.

Apart from the school our audience last year was very small. May we hope that your presence in such number today is—in part—an indication of goodwill and friendly interest in the school?

HISTORY.

The school was first opened in January, 1901, when, for the first term, there were four day-scholars, and the school premises consisted of one room. On Mrs.

Beer's return from England in the following May, we rented a house in Port Edward, and were able to receive boarders. That term we had six of whom one is with us still.

Our first prize distribution was held in July, 1903.—His Hon. the Commissioner presiding—and by that date the school contained 20 boarders and five day-scholars. In January, 1904, we moved into our new premises, and at the end of that year there were twenty-three boarders and one day-scholar. Our day-scholar—our "one ewe lamb"—left us with some precipitation last Easter to take up a position in an architect's office in Shanghai. To-day we number thirty-three boarders, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on last year. As the school was built to receive 40 only, it will be seen that we are approaching the limits of our accommodation.

THE FUTURE OF WEIHAWEI.

The school's progress and ultimate success or failure are so closely bound up with the future of Weihaiwei, and the important question of its rendition to China, or a prolongation of British tenure, that a reference in this report to a somewhat hackneyed subject is, I trust, permissible.

No one will question the statement that a first condition of commercial or professional success is security of tenure, and we clamour for this security. Though Weihaiwei has been a British possession for seven years, our Government is apparently still making up its mind concerning it.

We are therefore compelled by this circumstance to spend a minimum on improvements of the school property, or in ordering the necessary books, stationery, etc., from England. A more pressing difficulty is the problem of getting from home additional teaching assistance. A man would, of course, require a certain guarantee before accepting a mastership abroad.

Though no one interested in the Colony will be at ease till he learns that a new treaty with China, renewing the lease of Weihaiwei, has been signed, present indications are that Great Britain will retain the place. In this connection I will read you two letters—replies to correspondence addressed to His Honour, the Commissioner, and Sir Ernest Satow.

Government House,

Port Edward, Weihaiwei.

23rd June, 1905.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 4th March last, regarding the tenure of Weihaiwei, a copy of which was transmitted to the Colonial Office, I have the honour, by direction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to inform you that His Majesty's Government do not consider that the British tenure of Weihaiwei is affected or is likely to be affected by the result of the operations now in progress in the Far East.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Commissioner.

H. L. BEER, Esq.,
Headmaster, Weihaiwei School.

Peking, 3rd July, 1905.

SIR,—I am directed by His Majesty's Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st June informing him that there are persistent rumours that the British Government are about to return Weihaiwei to China, and asking to

be furnished with information on the subject.

Sir Ernest Satow directs me to inform you that such rumours should be entirely disregarded.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT COLLIER.

HERBERT L. BEER, Esq.,
Weihaiwei School.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS' EXAMINATIONS.

Our first public examination was held this term at the end of June. The great majority of secondary schools in England send candidates in for the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations or for the certificate examinations of the College of Preceptors. We found it more convenient to ask the latter body to examine 12 boys here. The Rev. F. Perry kindly acted as local Superintendent. Three pupils took the 1st class or Senior papers; five, the 2nd class or Junior; four, the 3rd class. As the papers have been sent to London for correction, it will be some time before the results are known. All the papers seemed of average standard, except the Senior Arithmetic which was unusually difficult, almost unfair, and I have written a letter of protest to the secretary of the College concerning it. The ages of our candidates for the different classes approximate to the average ages of candidates of the same standards at home.

It is, I fear, too much to expect that all have passed. There is a type of boy inclined to take things easily who often benefits by failure in an examination.

But we labour under some disadvantages. Many boys in the East, through force of circumstances, suffer from a defective early education: and where the foundations are bad, it is too much to expect a satisfactory superstructure. We have boys come to school at about thirteen with some knowledge perhaps of arithmetic and English grammar, but little or none of Latin, French, German, Euclid, or Algebra. To bring such backward boys up to the level of others of the same age we are forced to hurry over work which should be gone through more gradually,—in fact, we have to "cram."

Another drawback is that the long vacation of two months comes in winter—at a time of year more suitable for study,—and in July, one of the warmest months, we have school. The reason for this is that the majority of our boys come from Shanghai and further south, and their parents prefer to have them home in the cooler weather. Some even spend their summer vacation at school.

As a schoolmaster, speaking from the purely educational standpoint, I have no hesitation in saying that this reversal of the natural order of things is—in principle—wrong: and while we can understand the desire of a parent to have his son come home at the more favourable time of year, I am not at all sure that the privilege is not obtained at too great a cost.

A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

Our Chairman at the last Prize Distribution said he saw no reason why a good preparatory education should not be obtained here as in England. The climate—as His Hon. the Commissioner says in one of his official reports—is that of a "white man's country." Both as regards climate and sanitary surroundings, the situation of the school is generally admitted to be excellent, and suitable, therefore, for the education of the white man's children.

Not least among the advantages we claim is that the school is in territory under British rule.

We hope it will not be long before a school for the daughters of Europeans is also established here.

But prejudice dies hard, and on the part of the European accustomed to the sweltering heat of South China or the Yangtze Valley, the prejudice against education in the East has been very strong. The success of our school is, perhaps, some indication that the prejudice is dying out.

Not long ago I met a gentleman who told me he had sent his two boys—both under eight—to school in England. A parent who deprives a mere child of home influence in this way may consider he is justified, may be forced, by circumstances, but none the less he incurs grave responsibility.

In my opinion, he has chosen the greater of two evils. (I speak from experience for my parents sent me home at eleven from India to a boarding-school for six years.) It is our ambition and hope to supply an obvious deficiency in the Far East; to render it less necessary to send a child to school some 10,000 miles away from his home.

In the hill-stations of India flourishing schools have been established for the benefit of Anglo-Indians. It used to be considered the correct thing to send little children home, but now prejudice is yielding to common sense. It is all a question of supply and demand, and with the growth of the foreign population in the East and a more general knowledge of the excellent climate of districts in North-China which border on the Gulf of Pechili, we may expect other schools to be established in the future. If people out here, who constantly decry local education, are right, the Chinese schools at the various sanitariums of India are a gigantic mistake, and does it not become the bounden duty of every self-respecting Britisher in the great self-governing colonies to send his little ones to the home-country?

CURRICULUM.

The standard of education we aim at is that of the average grammar school in England. That is to say, we consider a boy leaving school between the ages of 16 and 18 should have a thorough knowledge of elementary mathematics, should be able, at least, to read Caesar's Commentaries with some facility and translate easy passages from French or German authors without frequent reference to a dictionary. For boys whose homes and probable future work are in the East, a knowledge of Chinese—both written and colloquial—is of the highest importance. We have eight boys learning this language as an extra subject.

A considerable proportion of our pupils finish their education in England. If parents wish their boys to take good places in schools at home, they should see to it that proper tuition is given in good time. One parent, whose son had good ability, and was a pupil here for several terms, seemed disappointed that his boy was considered backward by his schoolmaster in England. We do not undertake to achieve the impossible. The responsibility of deciding the age at which a boy goes to school rests, of course, with the parent. It is neither reasonable nor fair—either to the boy or to the school—to expect us to accomplish in a year a course of study which would require two years in another school.

Another difficulty with us is the social question. Mrs. Smith is not on calling terms with Mrs. Brown, and their respective husbands are not members of the

same clubs. They would like to carry this sort of thing even into the school-room, and their children must not associate in the school playground. It is not a question of character, or the risk run of moral depravity, but social caste pure and simple.

These little social distinctions do not trouble educationists much in the United States, or in our larger colonies, though very apparent in Great Britain.

At this school in deference to the strong feeling against Eurasians—a feeling often carried to extreme and unfair lengths—we are compelled to exclude this class. All we can undertake as regards pupils admissible here is that a boy, whose general influence on younger boys is pernicious, will not be allowed to stay.

SPORTS.

Last Easter term we played two football matches against gun-room officers of H. M. S. Amphitrite and H. M. S. Hogue. We lost both—the first by three goals to nil, the second by six to nil. Our school team was evidently not sufficiently heavy, but we hope we gave our opponents good games. We certainly derive considerable benefit as a school from these friendly contests. This afternoon as the weather is fine we propose to have some swimming races. Mrs. Barnes has kindly promised to give away the prizes to winners in the different events.

HEALTH.

Our health record has again been good. We had one case of severe tonsillitis which developed inflammation necessitating a small operation. Beyond this we have had nothing sufficiently serious to mention. Our thanks are due to Captain Aylen, R. A. M. C., for his kind professional attendance.

STAFF.

We are under obligation to Miss Calder for her assistance in the house and with the little boys, and I take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Fell for his loyal support and help in the school and class-room. His interest in sports and swimming is also much appreciated.

THE PRIZES.

as on previous occasions, are mostly presented by parents and others interested in the school. There has been unavoidable confusion owing to the rearrangement of classes for our public examination, and rather than that a boy should consider he is under a disadvantage we are giving in some cases more than the usual number of two prizes to each form.

THE CONDUCT MEDAL

this year is presented by His Honour, the Commissioner. The boys vote on this, choosing the most decent fellow in the school, but a boy who has once obtained the medal is not entitled to it a second time. Edgar and Lorenzen Major have already obtained it, and to-day it goes to a boy who received 23 votes out of the 32 given. You will notice that the word "education" necessarily is of frequent occurrence in a school report. We, of course, use the term in its widest sense—development in physical as well as moral and mental directions—all necessary factors in the creation of that composite being, "the perfect man." If we succeed in turning out men who approximate to this ideal, young men who will be true to the school motto,—"Deo Patriæque Fidelis,"—you will, I feel sure, agree with me that our aim and object as a school have, in some measure, been attained.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Beer, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I first of all wish to tell you how exceedingly sorry Sir Gerard Noel is in not being able to distribute the prizes to-day. He had promised Mr. Beer to be present, but has had to leave for Chemulpo to-day. Lady Noel also wished me to say how she regretted not being able to come, as she is sure she would have enjoyed being present immensely—especially to see the boys receive their prizes. When Sir Gerard found he was unable to come, he asked me to take his place, and it has given me great pleasure to preside here to-day (applause).

I am not fond of making speeches, so will confine myself to a few remarks only.

The conduct medal, I see, is given by the Commissioner. I think this must be partly—as he tells me—because he never earned such a reward himself (laughter). I am glad the school has progressed so well, and wish Mr. Beer continued prosperity in the future,—in fact, that the school will grow so large that it will have to be called a "College" (applause). As Mr. Beer says, the school has several disadvantages, but the very reliable information he has received recently is more than most people have been able to learn concerning the intentions of our Government as regards Weihaiwei (hear, hear). The school cannot have much competition in sports, but competition is not always good for a school, as it breaks an otherwise continuous course of study and sometimes causes too great excitement.

It is true that the midshipmen of the Hogue and the Amphitrite defeated the school at football, but the school beat the Andromeda, of which I am Captain. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of the midshipmen who are present, but, shall I say, it gave them an opportunity to wipe their eyes? (Laughter.)

THE BISHOP.

Bishop Iliff, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he was very pleased to be present at the prize distribution. He sympathised with those who had not received prizes and hoped they would be more fortunate on another occasion. He remembered very well similar events when he was at school some twenty-five years ago. The Dean, who used to present the prizes, made such long speeches that they could hardly keep themselves from yawning. Their desks in those days were not so nice nor suitable to show their glee. Captain Ommanney, he believed intended to make a five-minute speech to each recipient of a prize, but the desks effectually prevented his kind intentions (laughter). Remembering his own experience and feelings as a boy he would not tire them with a long speech, but would call upon them to join him in cheers—"use your desks as much as you can"—for Mr. Beer and his school (loud applause).

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

FORM V.

Dux Prize:—M. V. Lorenzen; presented by Mr. R. F. Johnston, Improvement Prize: W. H. Edgar; presented by Mr. J. J. F. Bandinel.

FORM IV.

Dux Prize:—C. W. Lorenzen; presented by Mr. J. Edgar; 2nd Prize: J. P. Moller Improvement Prize: G. A. Buyers.

FORM III (UPPER).

Dux Prize:—C. Walker; presented by Mr. G. Grimbles. Improvement Prize: C. Conner.

FORM III (LOWER).

Dux Prize:—W. F. Martinson.

FORM II.

Dux Prize:—R. B. Roach. Improvement Prize: W. F. Paxton.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Languages (Latin, French, and German): M. A. Lorezen; presented by Mr. W. B. Buyers.

Mathematics: M. A. Lorenzen, presented by Mr. H. C. Davis.

English subjects: M. A. Lorenzen, presented by Mr. G. D. Pizhidos.

Conduct Medal:—Awarded to L. W. Lorenzen; presented by His Honour the Commissioner.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Boats from H. M. S. Andromeda, kindly lent by Captain R. N. Ommanney, were of great assistance in these races, which took place immediately after the distribution of prizes. Mrs. Barnes, the wife of our energetic O. C. troops, graciously presented the winners with their rewards,—pocket-knives and similar useful articles. There were six events in all with the following results:—

50 yds. (Open); J. M. Bandinel (prize presented by His Hon. the Commissioner).

50 yds. (under 15); W. F. Martinson (prize presented by Miss Beer).

50 yds. (under 12); C. Walker, 2 E. Grimbles (two prizes presented by His Hon. the Commissioner).

200 yds. (open); W. W. Conner (prize presented by Mr. J. W. Fell).

Diving Competition; J. M. Bandinel.

Comic Race; W. F. Martinson (prize presented by Mrs. H. L. Beer).

LONG DISTANCE SWIMMING.

On the following Monday several boys spending the vacation at school attempted a long swim. Three boys, W. Roope (aged 14), C. C. Conner (aged 13), and W. F. Martinson (aged 13) succeeded in crossing the western entrance of the harbour from the beach in front of the school to Liukungtao, a distance of about 2½ miles.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

From 18th July to 21st August.

Date	Received	From	Addressed,
18th July	Moji	.....	Hisaaki.
20th "	Yokohama	.....	Yuekee.
20th "	Tokio	.....	Aidatsuneo Tomwenshoyen.
22nd "	Odessa	.....	Doukeli.
22nd "	Hongkong	.....	Chuenhung.
27th "	Osaka	.....	Ishuhachiro Nitkyoko,
28th "	Hakone	.....	Struve.
27th "	Ocean Park (al	.....	Hutchison.
29th "	San Francisco	.....	Struve.
4th Aug.	Aberdeen	U. S. A.	Evangel.
13th "	Yokohama	.....	Tongchongie.
15th "	Yokohama	.....	L. J. Wulff.

CHINESE FESTIVALS AND THEIR HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

BY OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, 14th August.

It has been thought that the progress of civilisation and intellectual enlightenment would effectually undermine all superstition, after which the superstitious would, one fine morning, fall in atoms of its own

accord. This position, plausible as it is, does not appear to be well-grounded, and facts before our eyes militate against its acceptance. One would think, that if the contention were well-founded that in Hongkong after so many years of enlightened rule, and so much effected, more or less successfully, in the way of general education, that the people would be less liable to walk in the ways of their fathers. But the facts do not warrant such a belief. During the present month—the seventh of the Chinese year—there have been two popular festivals kept, with all the élat and prodigality of expenditure so characteristic of the Chinese at these seasons. That on the evening of the seventh, as some of your readers know, was almost exclusively the property of the matrons and the maidens. Perhaps a daily newspaper cannot find room in our busy and matter-of-fact age for an extensive reference to the poetry and legends of the Chinese, and yet some, who observe things before their eyes, sometimes seek to ascertain the facts on which these phenomena rest. The seventh evening of the seventh month is the anniversary of the meeting of the Spinning-Maiden and the Cowherd, two stars which are known to us as Lyra and Aquila. This celestial romance forms the frequent subject of Chinese and Japanese art. The Spinning-Maiden was the daughter of the Sun-god, who married his daughter to the Cowherd across the Silver River known to us as the Milky Way. After marriage she became negligent of her loom, and, the bride's father, in wrathful indignation, banished the bridegroom across the river, calling to his assistance swarms of magpies by whose aid he formed a bridge. But the father's heart so far relented that he permitted the wedded pair to meet once each year, viz., on the seventh of the seventh month. On this auspicious occasion the Spinning-Maiden is assumed to be in a happy frame of mind, and ready to be gracious to all who seek her assistance. As stated above only matrons and maidens join in the worship, and we believe a happy and jolly time they have. The reception-room is beautifully decorated with young rice-shoots, and other vegetables, and real y artistic bridges are seen on which the maiden is represented as passing across the river to her waiting spouse. Amidst much fun and laughter the ceremonies are performed. The special blessing sought after is that the worshipper may have unique skill in the use of the needle, as well as in the art of making artificial flowers, accomplishments rated at a very high premium among the Chinese. That the Star-goddess is propitious, the Chinese worshipper believes, when, with a needle in one hand and the thread in the other, kneeling before the shrine, she can thread the needle behind her head, when of course she cannot see what is going on. This most difficult task can only be occasionally successful and then by mere accident. When a successful worshipper has achieved this feat, it is regarded as an unmistakable evidence that the goddess has been pleased to endow her with special skill. A case in point is recorded in the "Canton Times" this morning, when the successful girl just sixteen years of age was inundated with offers of marriage from enthusiastic youths, through the offices of regular go-betweens. In Hongkong the festival has been kept with all the eagerness and perhaps more expenditure, than is observable on the mainland, and no abatement seems discernible in the devotion of the people to this pleasing but foolish superstition.

The comparative quiet of the festival of the seventh evening is

made up for by the noise and show and excitement which characterise the second festival. As a matter of fact the first fifteen days and nights are eligible for the performance of the duties connected with the hour, but as the fifteenth night draws nearer, the worshippers become more enthusiastic and noisy. This season has been called by Europeans the "Festival of All Souls." The Chinese, however, is Yu Lan P'an 盂蘭盆. The main duty of the worshippers, apart from the accident of seeking enjoyment and recreation, and throwing cash to unkempt unchins, who are on the eager lookout for it, is to burn red candles and many-coloured paper garments for the use of the souls of the departed in the land of Hades. The legend which gave rise to this strange custom, is very ancient and distinctly Buddhist. Indeed nearly all the festivals of the Chinese have their origin in some real or assumed experience of those who lived long ago. The story briefly runs thus: Among the disciples in bygone days was one who was famous for his piety and self-denial. But as a very literary husband may be married to a very domesticated wife, so this disciple, named Muk Lim (目連) by the way, was unfortunate enough to have a mother, who was a monster of wickedness. When she died and went down to the nether world, Im Lo-wong, the infernal ruler, awarded her a hot corner, with little hope of escape or amelioration. Then her son went to her rescue. Just as in classical poetry the heroes of the *Aeneid* and the *Odyssey* visited their father and mother, respectively, so Muk Lim secured for himself the privilege of succouring his mother in the depths of the ten-halled Hades. Without challenge he passed the grim guards of the subterranean warders, till at last he reached the object of his affection and solicitation, and was allowed as a reward of his own merit, to bear her up to a place of restfulness, beyond the reach of the torments of the damned. Such, as the story goes, is the origin of this noisy and showy festival of All Souls.

But other ideas have grown up around this central episode, which find expression in the phenomena before us. The garments which are burnt are, as we know, supposed to be of use to the dwellers in the lands below. Now ordinary souls are cared for by filial families, and if all did their duty there would be no festival to write about. So then this general conflagration of garments is arranged to meet the needs of those shades who are supposed to be uncared for by heartless or poor relatives, and further those who have left no relatives behind to look after their welfare. The idea behind it all is superabundant mercy for those who may be in need. And so it comes to pass that in a great city like Canton the people will let the beggars die in the streets and appear quite callous, yet, on the other hand, will spend large sums of money every year to supply their assumed needs in the lower world. The processions on the water by night, which in a place like Canton, and even here in Hongkong, are very attractive, are meant to minister to the needs of the devils who have been drowned. It is said that the blaze of light is used to attract the hungry shades, just as the Chinese fisherman uses his pine torches to attract the foolish fish which comes up to inspect the strange sight and so receives the harpoon. So the watchful shades seeing the light and glitter will come forward and receive their rice which

is thrown into the water and the garments which are burnt. It may be added that even the god of the nether world is not without a gleam of pity for he allows the doors of Hades to remain open during these fifteen days and nights for the advantage of those who are in misery. We see all this going on here in Hongkong, and there appears no sound reason for believing that enlightenment or education or the application of science will in themselves, be found sufficient to destroy these superstitions to which the Chinese so fondly cling.

ACADEMICAL JAPAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS"

The Japanese are born students. They have a passion or mania for study. Where else would you find boys of all classes, from the upper classes to the working classes, content to sit by the hour together in lecture rooms in bright, sunny weather, afternoons and evenings, studying languages, which have nothing whatever in common with their own, as you may find them any day of the week, at any time of the year at Tokio? Neither does the worst weather keep them away; through the drenching spates of rain, which occasionally flood the place, they will stump philosophically on their high-boarded clogs. The French complain of and scoff at their methods, the crying out of the whole class repeating after the master, the servile literalism of the whole process, but the desire and the zeal are there. Their blackboards often show advanced mathematics, conic sections, statics dynamics, etc.; they are accused of repeating formulae by rote without an idea of how to apply them, of learning like parrots or monkeys, but the thirst for knowledge in all its branches is certainly a praiseworthy tendency in the right direction. Beyond doubt they are paraitical rather than independent or creative; and their mental limitations may tie them down to servile imitation and a mere capacity for assimilating whatever they can derive from others, showing a dull lack of origination. But it is precisely the perfection of their power of copying, which sometimes obtains for them a wonderful success, as for instance in drawing.

I had the honour and pleasure of teaching for some months last year at what they claim to be their leading school, the Keio Gijiku. It happened one day in our reading in class that there was a mention of locusts. I asked a student to draw one on the board; he immediately drew it most beautifully, with a few firm, bold strokes, and produced a most accurate, natural, and life-like locust. Another student aged 15, staying in my house as interpreter, showed me his prize drawing of an eagle. It was so excellent that I sent it home to England as a sample of Japanese art.

The Japanese are comically proud of the Keio Gijiku. To hear them you would think that Eton was not in it with their school. In hotels, on boats, and wheresoever, you will hear them speak of it with a satisfied snort and chuckle, as if it were above all criticism. "Keio" was the period before the present period of Meiji. "the period of enlightenment;" "Gijiku" means "Educational institution." It seemed to me fairly ordinary, both as to its system, curriculum, and exterior. An open quadrangle surrounded by lecture-rooms, a large plateau or yard outside in front, 400 students boarding in studies, contained in a single, long wooden building, and an attendance of other 1,600 day-boarders. It reminded

me of the "Plateau" school at Montreal, Mr. Archambault's, which is certainly time-honoured and successful, but no more than a bourgeois Grammar School. The Japanese are capable of a supreme self-complacency, but at the same time and almost by a natural consequence, of hyper-sensitiveness. Keeness of perception, acute aesthetic appreciation act both ways, bestowing a capacity for intense enjoyment and gratification, but likewise the reverse, acute and poignant mortification and wounding of spirit. Half the professors and half the students were last year writing odes and essays of self-glorification on the war. One professor wrote an ode, in which he sang that "a new race of Greeks has arisen upon the earth;" he fixed his metre by such curtailing as "for" for "of," if "o" may be called the tail of "of," as the little girl asked by the teacher to write 'cat' on the board, was found to have written 'at and said she was trying to put the tail on—"c a t"—Some of the boys' essays, justifying the policy and good faith of Japan, were pretty good, but always piling up the longest words they could get hold of. Here is an illustration of the reactionary side of their character. The students are usually very docile, but now and again some of them want to be too fly.

One day I made two big students stand out, one on the right hand, the ether on the left. I found, whenever I did this, that they were quite unable to bear up, and put a bold face on it; on such an occasion they seem almost ready to cry. This time, after three or four minutes, they tried to sidle back to their places. I did not yield quite soon enough to preserve the balance of power, and some of the class, alluding to the noble, self-slaughtering traditions of the past, began to cry out with one voice, "hara kiri, hara kiri!" whereupon the two delinquents rapidly effaced themselves from the room. The degree to which the whole race is permeated with sentiment and the spirit of romance is amazing; whoever meets with them knows it; it oozes and bursts from every pore, it is betrayed in all their utterances, it may be tiresome, but it is inevitable, it is inbred; they are the people who can "tell you where is fancy bred." As the Irish have their own pathetic, yet so totally different, vein of poetry in their blood, so every man-jack of the Japanese will rhapsodise and maudlin about the cherry blossom, about Fujiyama, and heaven knows what. My house in Shiba Park adjoined and opened into the Temple of Emma-O, the Guardian of Hell; from time to time there were great séances of tom-tomming to give the devils fits, and every morning, about the time I got up, the priest would recite his office of very ancient origin, consisting of Bom-bom-bom-bom-bom. Bom-bom-bom-bom-bom, etc.

The study of English is now the principal classic of the Japanese. There is a remarkable Japanese at Tokio, who, having himself acquired a high degree of perfection in our language, has organised a school of 5,000 students, mostly of the working classes, devoted exclusively to the study of English. He makes a great success of it, peculiarly; for the lower classes, the students pay 75 sen a month; but for the higher classes you 1.25. This worthy man is imbued with a comically transparent self-conceit. He will tell you that you cannot stump him, he will ask you to explain the grammatical use of "on" in "beer on tap," "on time," "on hand," etc. He has written eighteen pages on our use of the word

"for." He declares that "we" i.e. the Japanese "know everything in Japan." One day, hearing him discourse of grammar, I said, in order to draw him, "Mr. X, I believe you know more English than we do." "Of course, of course," he replied in his high-pitched voice, with you it is only a language of the emotions; we have an analytical and scientific knowledge of it." I am bound to-day that his school seemed in some degree an academical success. Young boys of 14 years of age would enunciate English with a much better accent than, for instance, the average Frenchman or German, and would read about as well as English boys three years younger.

At the Japanese schools they are fond of frequent academical entertainments and exhibitions, ingenious and fanciful, but singularly childish for big boys. The whole race are children or Lilliputians. A dozen students will come on to the stage dressed as the twelve months, another group will appear dressed to represent different trades and crafts, others disguised as Chinamen or what not. They will appear two at a time, one to recite in a foreign language, the other to interpret to the audience. Their athletic sports are always full of drolleries and comical events. Racing in pairs tied together back to back, half-naked; fastened three abreast, etc.; the little boys forming sides, each side to take a colour, will throw coloured paper-balls up in the air to fall into two baskets, the side of the winning colour wins. Having occasion to go down to the Law Courts to give evidence. I saw the string of prisoners file past harnessed together with a cord; upon their heads were inverted, round bottomed waste-paper baskets to conceal their faces! If that isn't playing at prisoners, what is?

H. C. BOOTHBY.

PITTSBURGH, U.S.A.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT ON LEAVE.

12th July.

Pennsylvanian Progress.

Big engineering schemes seem to be the order of the day, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is determined to keep abreast of the times in this respect. Judging from the devastation now being wrought by steam-shovels and dynamite at frequent intervals between Pittsburgh and New York, one concludes that this great corporation has respect for neither gods nor men. Excelsior is the motto, and no obstacles caused by geologic elevations and depressions are to be left unconquered where they stand in the way of the shortest route or easiest gradient for the great highway through the Alleghany Mountains. Long stretches of costly road-bed with bridges, cuts, and fills are being abandoned in favour of more costly cut-offs: upon the principle that the best is cheapest. No other course is feasible in view of the enormous traffic between New York and the West. On a recent journey over the 235 miles from Harrisburg to the Pitcairn yards east of Pittsburgh, I counted 54 east-bound freight trains of a thousand tons of cargo each. This, for a six hours' run, will afford some idea of the immense traffic handled every twenty-four hours. Frequently three trains and, occasionally four trains are seen passing a given point, proving that the four-track system is no merely ornamental feature of the line. All steel bridges are being replaced by

stone structures to insure the greatest safety and permanence. East of Harrisburg an additional double-track line, called the "Trenton cut-off," is being built to relieve the main line of congested traffic. Entering New York, the greatest difficulty exists in transporting goods and passengers over the Hudson River to Manhattan Island. This is being overcome by tunnelling the river and creating an underground terminus in the heart of the city—a work that will cost 50 million dollars (£10,000,000). Fortunately "feng shui" does not figure as an important factor, else we might expect dire calamity from this ruthless disturbance of nature.

The President's Progress

through Pittsburgh last week was the occasion of no demonstration. This was at Mr. Roosevelt's own request, his journey being for the special purpose of attending the funeral of the late Secretary Hay at Cleveland.

The Boom in Steel.

The fluctuation of steel stocks in Wall St. are certainly not due to any lack of business in this line, for every steel mill in the Pittsburgh district is running night and day, with new plants building to meet the demands. Even the annual shut-down for the heated term has been postponed this summer owing to the stress of work on hand.

THE SLIDE RULE AND HOW TO USE IT.

We have received a copy of a paper entitled, "The Slide Rule and how to use it" by Mr. W. F. Tyler. The subject is one of technical rather than general interest, but the paper can be commended to those who wish to learn to use the Slide Rule. The Slide Rule is no new instrument, though its use at the present day is not commensurate with its utility. The reason for this is probably that the various text books hitherto published on the subject, while very thorough in their treatment of the principles of the Rule from the expert's point of view, do not commend themselves to a beginner, and Mr. Tyler has happily conceived the idea of writing a paper from the point of view of one who has just mastered it, because the difficulties which he himself experienced in learning from other text books are still fresh in his memory. One of the main points which appears to have struck Mr. Tyler in learning to use the Slide Rule, is the difficulty in ascertaining the correct position of the decimal point in the result of a calculation, and he proceeds to suggest a system which is certainly simpler and more readily grasped and remembered than any published so far. Students who follow Mr. Tyler's method will be in a better position than those who have failed to grasp the systems hitherto advocated and, consequently, have to rely upon "inspection" of the figures which enter into the problem. A feature of Mr. Tyler's paper is the concise way in which he gives mnemonic figures for the calculation of squares, square roots, cubes, cube roots, areas of circles, curved areas of cylinders, volumes of cylinders, direct logarithmic and trigonometrical processes, etc., and these can all be inscribed on an ordinary Slide Rule without any difficulty.

The paper will form a part of the next volume of Proceedings of the local Society of Engineers & Architects, and it is noted that it is published for the information of younger members and students.

THE LAND OF THE TATAMI.

TRAVELS IN JAPAN.

By GEORGE T. MURRAY.

XIX.

From Kobe to Nagasaki by the Sanjo and Kyushu Railways. Shimonoseki and Moji. Okayama, Hiroshima and Miyajima.

Some years ago I read Pierre Loti's "Madame Chrysanthème," and I confess with shame and anger, that I then failed to find therein the utter want of truth which I now see in a book, written for notoriety, and based on prejudice. It gave me a dislike of Nagasaki and a bitter taste in the mouth of all "Japoneseries." There is not one word of truth in it, and it is artificial from beginning to end. It is a lampoon, directed from a low-class tea-house, caricaturing men and women who had been known to M. Loti during a five minutes' delirium; who were above him in everything, as the stars are above the mountains. It is a view from the hatoba. And as regards the heroine, Brother Yves, M. Kangomou, the depraved "mousmés" of twelve to fifteen years of age, the "immensely tall friend" (Komodachi, *sic*) M. Sucre, and Madame Prune, and many others, I am inclined to believe that these personages existed only in the poetic imagination of the talented author.

But enough; let us depart from Madame La Duchesse De Richelieu.

The night express leaves Kobe Station at 11.30 p.m. for Nagasaki. It arrives at Shimonoseki at 7 p.m. on the following day. People going through should rest at the Sanjo Hotel, where a comfortable room and a good dinner can be obtained, until 10 p.m., when the ferry takes them across the straits to Moji in twelve minutes. The train for Nagasaki direct leaves Moji station at 11.20 p.m. and arrives at its destination at 8 o'clock the next morning. Between Kobe and Shimonoseki the express carries dining and sleeping cars; between Moji and Nagasaki the passengers have to be contented with a soft seat and a box of "bento," cold boiled rice and fish, etc. "But shikata ga nai," if you can manage a sleep during the night, you will be just in time for a bath and a solid breakfast, when you arrive at the birthplace of "Madame Chrysanthème." The new railway station is now close to Oura, the foreign Settlement.

The so-called semi-foreign hotel at Moji (vide Murray's Guide Book) is a delusion and a snare. A through ticket from Kobe to Nagasaki, first class, is good for five days, so the journey can be broken whenever the traveller in search of the beautiful desires.

Let us start with Okayama. One of the advantages of leaving Kobe by the midnight express is, that on emerging from your sleeper in the morning, you are just entering upon the finest bits of scenery on the road. The gardens of Okayama—Koraku-en—are famous through all Japan for their classic beauty. Here are the old pleasure grounds of the proud Camios, with mighty goldfish in lotus-ponds; maples, cherries, plums, wisterias, feathery bamboos; cranes, old as the patriarchs; pavilions with snowy tatami and enticing serving-maids; hills like the coal-mount in Peking; and manifold other charming attractions to hold the tourist in admiring bondage during an entire day. Bridges, rustic and with sweet-smelling herbs, ferns and grasses, span the lakes; splendid camphor-trees wave their branches, laden with myriads of pretty singing-birds, and

all nature proclaims that here is a place to rest and to admire.

The Okayama Orphanage, managed and assisted by the American mission, is the largest in Japan. They are learning here how to become good men, women, and citizens, and some of the boys are now holding good positions; one is a farmer on a large scale in Canada. They print and bind books; they work at every kind of handicraft; the girls make their own dresses, and above all they have schools of their own, where they are taught to become Christians and useful members of society. Dr. Petrie and his wife are the leading spirits of this great institute, that is to say, under the supervision of the Japanese President, and they are most grateful to anyone who will condescend honourably to contribute to the support of the little mites.

Hiroshima, noted for its beautiful women, is the capital of the province of Aki, and is situated at the mouth of the river Otogawa. The notorious Taira and Asano families were the rulers of this province until the restoration of the Mikado in 1868, and everywhere are still seen the two crossed hawks' feathers, the crest of the Asano daimios. The castle was destroyed during the civil wars, but the present Mikado occupied a building in the grounds during the war with China in 1895. There is here a splendid park, with temples and shrines of the ancient Tairas and Asanos, and the Inland Sea is around every curve and pretty island, enchanting the eye and murmuring over the white pebbles on the shores. And, oh, the memory of Hiroshima oysters *au naturel*! The choicest tit-bits for an epicure! Ave, Cæsar!

Salt pans abound in this district, and large fields of rushes, used in the making of the tatami, are waving in the fresh breezes.

Miyajima or Itsukushima, the sacred island, and one of the San-kei (the three famous sights), is the island of the gods, which lies on the bosom of the Inland Sea, a few miles from Hiroshima. Here the pilgrim must halt and do reverence. Not only worship his gods and the spirits of his ancestors, but nature, which here has cast her charms over sea, mountain, dale, glade, and forest. This is the queen of all. Here their ancient love-tales are recorded in poetry, one of which I have dared to translate.

Speak not the word!

1.

Speak not the word that would for ever part

Us two,
But yield to me that tender little heart
Of you.

Then whisper in my ear thy shy consent
To be,
And seal my lips in that embarrassment
Of me.

2.

Tell me in language mute what potent
charms
Of you

Caus'd me to fall asleep in those white
arms—
We two!—

What magic spell these slender limbs
possess
On me,
To own, to love, to cherish, to caress
But thee!

3.

Deign to resign those graces to my care,
And be

What all the pulses of my heart declare
To me.

Teach me to lend, to borrow, take, to give
To do,
And grant me, till my life's sun sets, to live
In you.

This was in the olden times of Miyajima, when love and chivalry went hand in hand, and the bravest possessed the fairest. Joyfully the hero staked his life for "Japan, Home, and Beauty," as he does to-day against a Power who dared to declare herself his superior. As he destroyed Kublai Khan and his mighty forces, so he will deal with the sulky Muscovite: *à la mort*, and God help the best!

On the sacred island of Miyajima there are no births and no deaths; a woman approaching her "time" is speedily sent to the mainland, where she remains for thirty days, and is purified with mystic rites before she is allowed to return. So also people in *extremis* are removed, if in any way possible, so that death may have no record on that holy soil. There is no agriculture on the island, and dogs are prohibited. In these silent valleys the shadow of the sublime lies with tender care upon the breast of nature; unsurpassed in beauty is this lovely island. The stately deer browse on the rich pastures and live their nomadic life without the fear of men; birds abound, and the Japanese nightingale thrills her devotion in the stillness of the night. Here the gods dwell and enjoy the homage of the children of earth. The sonorous tones of the evening bells in the temples throw their echoes over the mountains and valleys, inviting rest, devotion, and silent worship. All is peace.

Hither flock the pilgrims without number the tender melancholy of their hearts filled with poetic reverence, trusting in God's mercy and man's forbearance. Here can be found many soldiers, young and old, kneeling at the shrines in humble prayers before rushing to their deaths in frosty Manchuria. As a goat on the leg of an elephant sees but an infinite small part of that member, and never dreams of the enormous size of the animal in its entirety, so do we poor mortals wonder blindly, in ignorance of the mighty forces beyond our idiosyncrasy. Alas! how few of these brave hearts will ever again meet their parents, sisters, friends, and sweet-hearts! As it is ordained, so it will be. Kismet?

The Japanese are believers in omens, like the ancient Greeks and Romans. When they go to battle, they prepare for any kind of emergency. When they launch a vessel, they do not adopt our ridiculous custom of breaking a bottle of cheap champagne, but they place a pretty basket, containing wild doves, at the bow, and when the great ship strikes the water, these swift messengers are liberated. How charming!

There are comfortable inns in the village here, where a tourist, may well put up for a week or two, and where he even may obtain splendid fish, cooked in any fashion, beefsteak, omelettes, and chicken with salad.

The torii of the grand temple, rebuilt and occupied in times of old by the grim conqueror of Corea, Hideyoshi, stands in the blue sea, and so do the foundations of the entire edifice, which contains the sacred fire, and a great many famous paintings, antiquities, and other curiosities. It is dedicated to a famous Shinto goddess, named Susa-no-o, who was the mother of three goddesses, all sacred beyond conception. With the exception of the shrines of Ise, there is nothing more holy, more sacred, more beautiful, in the eyes of the Japanese than Miyajima, the island of the gods.

Sad is the hour of departure, and long will it be before I forget the beauties of the blue sea and the lovely green of the valleys of this Island of Eden.

XX.

KUMAMOTO AND THE VOLCANO ASO SAN.
HAKATA, TAKEO, NAGASAKI AND—
ADIEU!

The journey by rail from Nagasaki to Kumamoto is as ridiculous as it is interesting. Imagine a city, lying nearly opposite to your starting-point, and which could be reached by steamer in four hours, being at last approached after a hard run of eleven hours on the Kiushu Railway, through the provinces of Hizen, Chikugo, and Higo, changing cars at Tosu station. The reason of this long détour is the dirt, unpunctuality, discomfort, and even danger of a voyage by the small steamers running to Misumi, a port opposite to Nagasaki. People prefer a loss of time to a possible loss of life, and a certain loss of temper. Besides, the journey along Omura Bay and further on is one vista of beauty; so time flies, and you are there before you know it.

I therefore left from the new station, which is situated close to the foreign quarter and steamer anchorage, at eight o'clock in the morning, on a lovely spring day, changed cars at Tosu at 2 p.m., and arrived at Kumamoto at the hour of six. The hotel there, Togi-ya Shiten, is described in the guide-books as "semi-foreign." Now this is a false and cruel joke on all hotels of that class. It is neither one nor the other, and extremely dirty to boot. On my arrival I noticed several hundreds of pairs of boots in the entrance-hall. They were of all sizes and shapes: from the stately, spurred boots of the light cavalry, and the heavier dittos of the dragoons, they descended the scales to the broad, clumsy, hobnailed flappers of the privates, belonging to the marching regiments of His Japanese Majesty. And I smelled the smell of many soldiers, brave, but perspiring. This forebode nothing good to my anticipations of repose and comfort. And true enough, my fears were fully realised. The so-called "foreign" department of this inn was in a state of antediluvian dirt. At every Japanese hotel the public hot bath is ready for every guest at 4 p.m. First come, first served. The water holds good until the last patron arises. It is never changed. When I arrived, the higher grade officers, generals, colonels, and captains, had already performed their ablutions, and were retiring to make room for the junior branches. The polite landlord offered his bath—that is to say this bath—for my use, which offer I respectfully declined. When the lieutenants had finished, the bath would naturally be given to the non-coms. and privates, who, in turn, would make room for the civilians and hotel servants. The last to partake of this beef-tea are the unfortunate maid-servants, who often go longing for a plunge in its oleaginous depths until 2 o'clock in the morning. As it is here, so it is in every hotel in Japan: the bath is ready at four, open to every guest, and the water is never changed. It must, however, be admitted, that the Japanese men and women never use soap in this water; indeed, before entering the reservoir they thoroughly cleanse their bodies with soap and hot water, contained in small wooden tubs standing on the nicely-tiled floor. The bath proper is used solely for submerging the body therein, and the charcoal in the furnace keeps the water hot for any length of time.

When the Japanese authorities, in a mistaken sense of duty to public morals, peremptorily prohibited promiscuous bathing of the sexes, the people derisive-

ly stretched a rope across the centre of the room, saying "So desuka." Sometimes this rope becomes old and breaks, when the people say: "Shikata ga nai."

The next morning early I shook myself loose from all the evil influences of bed and board, and, bringing the sunshine with me, took a walk to the lovely park called Suizenji, the pleasure grounds of the Hosakawa family, the former feudal lords and daimios of Higo province. The old gentleman who now holds the estate lives in Kumamoto, and is as genial a specimen of an old grandee as any I ever met, whereas his son and heir is a leader of the beau monde in Tokio. The house was founded under Jemitsu, the Shōgun of the Tokogawa dynasty, about 280 years ago, and the palace destroyed in 1877 by the forces of the rebels. Nearly all the pavilions were burnt but there still exists a beautiful little villa, where in the olden times the classic No dances were performed. It is standing on the lake, with the wisterias in full bloom hanging over its sloping side; the stage is there, and some fine paintings on the panels denote its former splendour. The crest of the Hosakawas, nine stars (Kūyaa) is everywhere; the noble old house has glorified it in many brave deeds and with loyal devotion. From out of a cavern there rushes a mighty spring which forms a charming serpentine-shaped lake of running water, containing myriads of carp, swimming ever against the stream. Artificial hills, grass-coated, surround one from all sides; villas with refreshments served by little musmés abound under shady camphortrees, where the wisteria climbs and droops, and irises wave their blue blossoms between the reeds and the rushes. And behind all this beauty there lies the charm of antiquity, ever reminding the stranger loitering here of the grandeur of the folk of old, great men, heroes in war, Solomons in wisdom, Bayards in chivalry. These moss-grown walls, those mounds and rocks, crave from my soul a tribute of veneration such as leaves a melancholy impression of my own utter worthlessness. There is melancholy in everything that is beautiful. Thoughts flashed across my mind of what this poor atom might have done and achieved, if, during my salad days, the waves had wafted me across to these islands of Nippon instead of landing me on a barren shore where my life was blasted and my aspiration turned to Dead Sea apples. Who knows?

The old castle, built in the sixteenth century by Kato Kiyomasa, the fierce Christian-bater and famous general of Hideyoshi, is now a mere ruin, only one building on the ramparts now remaining. But enormous walls, the moats, the grand old trees, are still there, and the very air seems charged with the spirits of the famous legions who once held their sway up there. Lieutenant Ito, on the staff of the 6th division, very kindly did me the honour of showing me around this castle and its enormous grounds, covering not less than 5,000 metres. He spoke French with ease and fluency, and was a *bon garçon* in every sense of the word. Before making his *congé* he led myself and Japanese friends to a splendid large reception-room in the new building erected by the Imperial War Department on a charming hill, where old Kato had his own quarters in ancient times, and there served us with refreshments in the most hospitable manner. A perfect type of the Japanese soldier and gentleman, well-bred, courteous, debonaire, yet wary as an eagle at his appointed task. A model to others. Here and in the park were soldiers by the thousands, young fellows

of eighteen or so, strong and hardy. They were being drilled hard at all kinds of warfare, and what struck me most were their attacks on the wire entanglements on the hills. A shout of "Banzai," a short struggle, and they were up and through. There is a businesslike look about these young fellows, which tells me that there is a long cry yet before they will desire peace. As the Americans are said to aspire to a battleship for each State, and a cruiser for every big city, so will the Japanese demand a mile of land for every soldier killed, and one pound of flesh for every drop of blood shed by their sons. As seven-tenths of these islands are mountains, they have only three-tenths left for cultivation, and that is not sufficient to maintain forty-eight millions of people. A continent they must have, and they are getting nearer to it every day.

On the road to the park, about a mile from the city, there has been built a large and comfortable villa for the Russian officers, who had the misfortune to be taken prisoners. About twenty of these gentlemen now enjoy their leisure hours in this pleasant retreat, where there is a beautifully laid-out garden. They are really doing Japan for nothing. All possible comfort is bestowed upon them by their generous captors, and were I to mention certain particulars, I would not be believed. Here have also been built fine wooden barracks, now containing about three thousand prisoners of war, who are growing fat on Japanese beef, which sells in the cities at forty sen per pound. The fleshpots of Egypt and the happy hunting-grounds on the prairies were not more generous in supply than are these kind-hearted islanders to their prisoners. There seems to be a mutual liking between these two races; certain it is, that the Russian soldier (who, take him all in all, is a good fellow), hates to fight the Japanese, whom he admires for their bravery and friendliness. He would much rather fight the Turk. What a strange and curious war is this. The prisoners, the warships, the guns, the victories, are all on one side—and that is this side—the right side.

A long, but very pleasant, ricsha-ride takes you to the foot of Aso San, the ever-awake. This volcano has two craters: the larger is called Furumukae, and the smaller Mūkai. Huge volumes of black smoke are ascending to the clouds in a wild, stormy whirl, giving evidence of the gigantic forces at work beneath its surface. The height is reckoned at 5,577 Japanese feet. From October to March this mountain is covered with snow, which glistens white under the black smoke from the craters. As Mark Twain—illustrious example—did with Mount Blanc, so did I with Aso San. From the base I climbed the rocks and jumped the crevices; countless narrow escapes from instant destruction I met without fear; clouds enveloped me to suffocation, and all by—telescope "from a long way off."

The Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect, called Hommyoji, is famous for its cure of kitsune-tsuki, which means persons in demoniacal possession of foxes, which means again persons in whose interior demon foxes have taken abode. Loudly do they shout in full chorus the prayer "Namu Myōhō Renge Kyo," which is much too strong for any demon and makes him instantly vacate the premises.

Kumamoto is a pretty place, with wide streets shaded by avenues of fine trees, and the isolated quarter where the "beppin san" reside à la Tokio, is particularly well laid out.

Hakata, a seaport in the province of Chikuzen, is reached by rail from Kumamoto in four hours, through a beautiful, rich country, diversified by scenes of mountains, valleys, and rivers. It is the richest rice-producing tract in Japan, and the terraced hills yield crops in abundance to their very tops. At the other side of the river Nakagawa is the city of Fukuoka, the former dwelling of the samurai class and the seat of the Kuroda family. The castle is a perfect ruin, but the enormous extent of the grounds gives one an idea of what it was in times of old. The view from the park, embracing the harbour and sea, is enchanting. Hakata is a large city with a big trade; steamers ply direct between here and Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, and Corea, and fleets of swift sailing craft crowd the splendid harbour. This is the place of glorious memory where the brave Hojo Tokimune defeated the fleet of Kublai Khan, who had sent envoys to him with a contemptuous order to surrender. These he slew, and the fleet he destroyed, and Japan has never been invaded since. Here is the statue of the old hero, who defied the greatest tyrant and land-grabber of his time; from Valhalla he must now be looking down with a grim smile of content upon the fine valour of his descendants, who are driving the Bear back to Moscow.

In a former article I begged to state that Hiroshima was famous for its beautiful women. This assertion I now withdraw. Hakata is the place. Here are seen the loveliest women on earth: hours, with perfect faces and charming coquetry. Dressed in their own "Hakata-ori" silks over their inner scarlet silken chemisettes, they are simply irresistible. I had the great pleasure of witnessing a performance at the principal theatre, given for the benefit of soldiers and sailors at the front. The entire geisha and maiko corps volunteered their services. The scenery was superb, and the dancing fine. Doors opened at 1 p.m., and our party was sorry to leave at 11 o'clock when the *pièce de résistance* the "Tzikushi Odori" ended under loud Banzais. We had dinner in our box, and were visited in turn by about a hundred maidens, who partook of our honourable Nihon-saké, and smoked their tiny cigarettes before their final bow and O yasumi. Children of a day, bewitching, bold, yet shy, butterflies, but—ladies, upon honour, with manners perfect and tact unsurpassed.

We were taken to the Matsushimaya hotel, and felt ourselves at once at home. A finer, cleaner, better Japanese hotel there is not in Nippon. A splendid room with snowy tatami and silken cushions, rare kakemonos, a spray of flowering plants in an ancient vase, a fine specimen of the world-famous Takatori faience, made here; gilded sliding-screens, and many other articles de luxe to charm the eye and the senses. In one part of this large room a Brussels carpet had been spread over the tatami, and on this had been placed a pretty table covered with a silken cloth, and three velvet armchairs. The sacred hibachi with its glowing charcoal was on the table, in readiness for the august guest. The little ne-sans are on their knees and faces to welcome the stranger, whose first command is: "Furo, dozo"—"Bath, please." Now off with those light foreign clothes and into a crisp, clean cotton yukata, which the hotel supplies to its patrons. There, on the lower floor, is the fine large bath-room with dressing-room attached. The big tank is filled with hot salt water,

fresh from the sea. Like tritons we plunge in its briny deeps, arise like giants refreshed, and are rubbed and dried by O Haro San. Then to a meal of fried fish (from the ocean), cutlets, chicken, and unagimeshi. The electric lights are blazing in every room and hall, and there is here a Russian tea-room with samovar and cigarettes. This hotel was formerly much patronized by Russians and Frenchmen, and the landlord is praying that the war may soon cease, so that his jolly patrons may return to his pastures. After a ramble around the town and through Yanage machi (when we found a signboard over a billiard-room stating in English: "Push Ball Game, Happiness House") we return to our inn, have a little frolic with some saké et cetera, and then call for "futon." In come the maids, staggering under loads of quilts, all silk, and light as air, which they make into a most comfortable bed, with clean sheets and pillows, and—good night—and so ended the first day. Condescend honourably to recline for august repose!

The next morning we breakfasted on Hakata turtle soup with bonâ fide calipash and calipee, which made us think of some dear old sprees at home. The police gentlemen came as a matter of course, to find out, who we were, what we were, why we were, and how much we were; those matters having been settled to their entire satisfaction, they took their honourable departure, and troubled us no more. We were now free as birds in the air to have a good time in this old city and soon came across an enticing notice over a door: "Beer, Ramunade and Iced Cigarettes." We iced the beer, rammed down the lemonade and presented the cigarettes to the rich man, who after a while came to me with a ghastly smile, and said: "Watakushi takusen biogi, danna san." We then gave these fire-engines to an old woman, who smoked them all with gusto, and who is still, I am happy to hear, alive and doing well.

The Japanese Government has placed in Hakata three thousand Russian prisoners of war, who seem as happy as bees in a garden of roses. They had obtained permission to present a series of performances of their own national theatricals, to the inhabitants here, to which the Japanese flocked like ants, or as they swarm around their own famous monkey shows in the temple-grounds. I suppose a tidysum of money must have been captured by these captives on these shows, sufficient to enable them to lay in a stock of vodka, of or failing that some tubs of Japanese saké. Good fellowship, friendliness, and fine consideration were shown to these fellows, but then these virtues are so deeply grafted into the bosoms of the Japanese that they would be kind even to his Satanic majesty if he ever should venture to put his nose inside the Mikado's dominions. At present they have here nothing worse than demon foxes, and even these wag their tails with politeness. The policeman ties up his prisoner with a piece of string, and requests him with a bow to "honourably deign enter august jail," to which the captive answers, "Don't mention it!" (Do itashimashite.)

As these are not the "Letters of Junius," I will refrain from all politics, and just mention that they have crabs on the island of Enoshima as big as dogs, and that these brutes bear distinct marks of a warrior's visage on their shells. These crabs are supposed to be the descendants of defunct politicians who were in opposition

to the granite wall of loyalty to the Imperial House, which braves the death and carries everything before it. So on the stage does the representation of the grand victories create the wildest enthusiasm; men grow wild with desire to join their brethren on the glorious battlefields. I saw Kawakami, the famous actor of modern drama, play "Othello" at the Nakaza Theatre, Osaka. He was assisted by his wife, Madame Sadayako, and a young lady from Tokio, whose stage name is Miss Akinamiko, whereas her real name is O Kinn San, and she is the wife of Kawakami's translator and secretary. In the Japanese version of this play, Othello is represented as the governor of Formosa, and the people gave him a tremendous "Banzai," thinking that he was a hero in the present war. This leader of the new drama told me that he was thinking of giving some performances in Shanghai on his way to London, to which I replied that he would doubtless have several crowded houses, as both foreigners and Chinese there would be eager to witness his style of performance.

Speaking about theatres, I remind me of a splendid performance given at the Kabukiza in Kyoto. It was the old classic "Soga kyodai adauchi" (Soga Brothers' Revenge). The revolving stage, the snow-storm, the famous Shogun Yoritomo sitting in judgment over the murderer, all were perfect. The dresses were Oriental in richness of silks and brocades, the swords real old masterworks of Muramasa.

But we are drifting away from Hakata, which deserves a few more *ardentia verba*. There are some fine streets in this city, where everything that earth, hand, or machinery produces, can be had at a high figure in gold yen. The bewitching "Hakata-ori" should be seen (and bought) at the Matsui Shokko, where each piece is labelled with price and dimensions. A shimmer of frost, a radiant hue of rainbow transparency, flowers of the morning with the dew on them, entwined in a tissue of rich silk, this is Hakata-ori. A Japanese obi made from this stuff is absolutely the loveliest thing going, and when embracing the waist of a Hakata belle its charms are if possible even greater. No wonder that a lady here loves her obi with a rapture surpassing all other feelings. Sixty, seventy, to a hundred yen, are not unusual prices for these ornaments. She cries till she gets it, and she does not cry long. "She sails the walks like a thing of life" (I am quoting from memory). Temples are here, grand and ancient, with fine avenues of stately trees; petrified pieces of wood, said to have once been parts of the Empress Jingo's ship, which was wrecked on this shore. Beautiful tombs of the Kuroda family are in the grounds of Sofukuji, the ancestral Buddhist temple. And the sea, "Genkai Nada" all around us, with its blue waters and pine-clad islands. But, alas, we must part and "if for ever, then for ever fare you well."

On our way back to Nagasaki we halted at dear old Takeo of glorious memory, and indulged in a fifty-sen bath in the famous marble tank. It makes one feel at once ten years younger or that much less old. Since my last visit Takeo has improved very much indeed. The Toyo-kan hotel now runs a foreign department under the name of "Oriental Hotel," which is managed by the landlady's daughter, a lady who speaks English with fluency. She was educated in the hotel line by Mr. Yamaguchi, the owner of the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanosita, so that she knows a thing or two (or more). There are also two fine billiard-tables in a building on the hill behind the house, and large rooms, where guests can witness some Japanese dances;

"Here at see things as for what are?" (Koko de miru mono koe, nan desu ka?) There is now actually an electric tramway running from the station to some favourite temples, to a waterfall and to a very fine park, where there is a large lake and some splendid scenery, so that Takeo is really coming to the front and may one day bloom as a second Saratoga or Monte Carlo.

I also had an opportunity of visiting the naval port of Saseho, but, under existing circumstances, I shall keep a discreet silence about the headquarters of Togo San, the Great. Rice, beans, flour, coal, and a thousand other articles are now classed as contraband, and I have no desire to have my articles taken before a prize-court. Therefore,—I desist.

In A. D. 1692, Yoritomo, the first shogun of Japan, renowned for his bravery, great political acumen and wise diplomacy, but for ever infamous for his cruelty, who caused the death of his own brother and had his head sent to him at his capital of Kamakura, preserved in saké; this tyrant presented to one of his trusted squires, named Nagasaki Kotaro, the district which to-day bears his name. Nagasaki flourished under the Portuguese trade; later the Dutch came and introduced many foreign customs, amongst which were "Chon kina" and kite-flying. These high and mighty burghers had to proceed to the Shogun's capital, Yeddo, once a year and show their tricks to the court, that is to say, they had to walk on all fours, knock their heads nine times against the tatami, and growl in deep Dutch: "Gomen Kudasai." When they came back, humbled in appearance but not in spirit, they swallowed the bitter pill and screwed additional prices out of their merchandise. So they spoiled the heathens and again became plantigrades. The entire district gained much in knowledge, medical science, commerce, fine arts, and "weltkultur" from these foreigners, but above all, thousands flocked under the banner of Christ, the nucleus of the present generation of devout believers, who have multiplied largely in spite of the bloody persecution of their forefathers by the Tokogawa shoguns. To-day the island of Kiushu holds more Christians than all the other dominions of Japan together. Kite-flying is practised in Nagasaki only. In the spring time people assemble on these beautiful hills; tents are erected, fun of all kinds runs wild; saké takusan; maidens in their finest silks swarm in lovely cycles; grave and reverend Seigneurs each armed with an enormous kite, try their best skill in sending their own pet as high as possible heavenwards. And with the glass-coated strings (glass ground, as fine as powder) on these kites the warfare rages fast and furious; he who cuts his neighbour's string is the winner—sometimes of very heavy stakes—and the loose, wandering kite becomes the property of whosoever catches it.

The rambles in the vicinity of Nagasaki are many, and all are charming. The roads are excellent for bicycles. Mogi, Obama, and Unzen are known by all foreigners, and much frequented. Deshima, the old Dutch Settlement, and the Russian village Inusa, where one might imagine himself in a Russian seaport, with billiards, vodka, and restaurants galore, are well worth a visit. So are the Mitsui Docks, the quarantine grounds and Suwa Temple. Fifteen minutes by rail takes you to the hot springs of Michi-No-Onsen, where a fine bath can be had at an astonishing small outlay. An ideal place for picnics, in a country where

everybody goes picnicing. The real Madame Chrysanthème is the most attractive being on earth, in spite of what her "husband" may say in his book of wild fantasy. As regards the "Yellow Peril" they used to have them here in the foreign Settlement of Oura by the hundreds; but, since the outbreak of hostilities these guinea gatherers have gone back to—Jerusalem. And Oura is much better without them, so say all of us.

My task is now ended. The vessel's bow points towards the Celestial Empire. Therefore, these, from the Land of the Tatami. My own country, my people, friends and dear companions; the land of art, beauty and charm; of great men and lovely women. Destiny—kind providence—Kismet—what you will, has it in store for me to visit its shores once again. To laugh some more over the antics of the Taikomochi buffoon, and to fill my senses with the wicked, charming dance of the "Kappore," as the maiko glides through its grace and devilry of motion, suggestion and unspoken call.

And the hope, the desire of my heart, to lay my poor ashes under the shadows of these mountains, will make the time of waiting shorter, and the pleasure of anticipation sweeter.

"Doch stets verfolgen die Blicke
Der schönen Frau mich überall,
Sie winken: Komm' zurücke!"

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IDLE THOUGHTS

BY

JEROME K. JEROME

(Author of "Three Men in a Boat," "Paul Kelver," &c.)

VI.

Should women smoke? The question, in four-inch letters exhibited on a placard outside a small news-vendor's shop, caught recently my eye. The wanderer through London streets is familiar with such like appeals to his decision: "Should short men marry tall wives?" "Ought we to cut our hair?" "Should second cousins kiss?" Life's problems appear to be endless. Personally, I am not worrying myself whether women should smoke or not. It seems to me a question for the individual woman to decide for herself. I like women who smoke; I can see no objection to their smoking. Smoking soothes the nerves. Women's nerves occasionally want soothing. The tiresome idiot who argues that smoking is unwomanly denounces the drinking of tea as unmanly. He is a wooden-headed person, who derives all his ideas from cheap fiction. The manly man of cheap fiction smokes a pipe and drinks whisky. That is how we know he is a man. The womanly woman—well, I always feel I could make a better woman myself out of an old clothes shop and a hairdresser's block.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE AVERAGE MAN.

But, as I have said, the question does not impress me as one demanding my particular attention. I also like the woman who does not smoke. I have met in my time some very charming women who do not smoke. It may be a sign of degeneracy, but I am prepared to abdicate my position of woman's god, leaving her free to lead her own life.

Candidly, the responsibility of feeling myself answerable for all a woman does or does not do would weigh upon me. There are men who are willing to take this burden upon themselves, and a large number of women are still anxious that they should continue to bear it. I spoke quite serious-

ly to a young lady not long ago on the subject of tight lacing; undoubtedly she was injuring her health. She admitted it herself. "I know all you can say," she wailed; "I daresay a lot of it is true. Those awful pictures where one sees—well, all the things one does not want to think about. If they are correct, it must be bad, squeezing it all up together." "Then why continue to do so?" I argued. "Oh, it's easy enough to talk," she explained. "A few old fogies like you"—I had been speaking very plainly to her, and she was cross with me—"may pretend you don't like small waists, but the average man does."

Poor girl! She was quite prepared to injure herself for life, to damage her children's future, to be uncomfortable for fifteen hours a day, all to oblige the average man. It is a compliment to our sex. What man would suffer injury or torture to please the average woman? This frenzied desire of woman to conform to our ideals is touching. A few daring spirits of late years have exhibited a tendency to seek for other gods—for ideals of their own. We call them the unsexed women. The womanly women lift up their hands in horror of such blasphemy. When I was a boy no womanly woman rode a bicycle—tricycles were permitted. On three wheels you could still be womanly, but on two you were, "a creature!" The womanly woman, seeing her approach, would draw down the parlour blind with a jerk, lest the children looking out might catch a glimpse of her, and their young souls be smirched for all eternity. No womanly woman rode inside a hansom or outside a bus. I remember the day my own dear mother climbed outside a bus for the first time in her life. She was excited, and cried a little; but nobody—heaven be praised!—saw us—that is, nobody of importance. And afterwards she confessed the air was pleasant. "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside," is a safe rule for those who would always retain the good opinion of that all-powerful, but somewhat unintelligent incubus, "the average person," but the pioneer, the guide, is necessary. That is, if the world is to move forward.

THE NEW WOMAN.

The freedom-loving girl of to-day, who can enjoy a walk by herself without losing her reputation, who can ride down the street on her "bike" without being hooted at, who can play a mixed double at tennis without being compelled by public opinion to marry her partner, who can, in short, lead a human creature's life, and not that of a lapdog led about at the end of a string, might pause to think what she owes to the "unsexed creatures" who fought her battle for her fifty years ago. Can the working woman of to-day, who may earn her own living, if she will, without loss of the elementary rights of womanhood, think of the bachelor girl of a short generation ago without admiration of her pluck? There were ladies in those days too "unwomanly" to remain helpless burdens on overworked fathers and mothers, too "unsexed" to marry the first man that came along for the sake of their bread and butter. They fought their way into journalism, into the office, into the shop. The reformer is not always the pleasantest man to invite to a tea-party. Maybe these women who went forward with the flag were not the most charming of their sex. The "Dora Copperfield" type will for some time remain the young man's ideal, the model the young girl puts before herself. Myself, I think Dora Copperfield charming, but a world of Dora Copperfields!

The working woman is a new development in sociology. She has many lessons to learn, but one has hopes of her. It is

said that she is unfitting herself to be a wife and mother. If the ideal helpmeet for a man be an animated Dresden china shepherdess—something that looks pretty on the table, something to be shown round to one's friend, something that can be locked up safely in a cupboard, that asks no questions, and, therefore, need be told no lies—then a woman who has learnt something of the world, who has formed ideas of her own, will not be the ideal wife. Maybe the average man will not be her ideal husband. Each Michaelmas at a little town in the Thames Valley with which I am acquainted there is held a hiring fair. A farmer one year laid his hand on a likely-looking lad and asked him if he wanted a job. It was what the boy was looking for. "Got a character?" asked the farmer. The boy replied that he had for the last two years been working for Mr. Muggs, the ironmonger—felt sure that Mr. Muggs would give him a good character. "Well, go and ask Mr. Muggs to come across and speak to me, I will wait here," directed the would-be employer. Five minutes went by—ten minutes. No Mr. Muggs appeared. Later in the afternoon the farmer met the lad again. "Mr. Muggs never came near me with that character of yours," said the farmer. "No sir," answered the boy, "I didn't ask him to." "Why not?" enquired the farmer. "Well, I told him who it was that wanted it—the boy hesitated. "Well?" demanded the farmer impatiently. "Well, then, he told me yours," explained the boy.

AND THE OLD MAN.

Maybe the working woman, looking for a husband, and not merely a livelihood, may end by formulating standards of her own. She may end by demanding the manly man, and, moving about the world, knowing something of life, may arrive at the conclusion that something more is needed than the smoking of pipes and the drinking of whiskies and sodas. We must be prepared for this: The sheltered woman who learnt her life from fairy stories is a dream of the past. Woman has escaped from her "shelter"—she is on the loose. For the future we men have got to accept the emancipated woman as an accomplished fact.

Many of us are worried about her. What is going to become of the home? I admit there is a more ideal existence where the working woman would find no place; it is in a world that exists only on the comic opera stage. There every picturesque village contains an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, nearly all of the same height and weight, to all appearance of the same age. Each Jack has his Jill, and does not want anybody else's. There are no complications; one presumes they draw lots and fall in love the moment they unscrew the paper; they dance for awhile on grass which is never damp, and then into the conveniently situated ivy-covered church they troop in pairs, and are wedded off-hand by a white-haired clergyman, who is a married man himself. Ah, if the world were but the comic opera stage, there would be no need for working women! As a matter of fact, so far as one can judge from the front of the house, there are no working men either. But outside the opera house in the muddy street Jack goes home to his third floor back, or his chambers in the Albany, according to his caste, and wonders when the time will come when he will be able to support a wife. And Jill climbs on a penny bus, or steps into the family brougham, and dreams with regret of a lost garden where there was just one man and just one woman, and clothes grew on a fig tree.

With the progress of civilisation—utterly opposed as it is to all Nature's intentions—the number of working women will increase. With some friends the other day I was discussing motor-cars, and one gentleman with sorrow in his voice—he is the type of Conservative who would have regretted the passing away of the glacial period—opined that motor-cars had come to stay. "You mean," said another, "they have come to go." The working woman, however much we may regret it, has come to go, and she is going it. We shall have to accept her and see what can be done with her. One thing is certain, we shall not solve the problem of the twentieth century by regretting the simple sociology of the Stone Age.

THE CONSERVATISM OF HUMAN NATURE.

Speaking as a lover, I welcome the openings that are being given to women to earn their own livelihood. I can conceive of no more degrading profession for a woman—no profession more calculated to unfit her for being that wife and mother we talk so much about than the profession that up to a few years ago was the only one open to her—the profession of husband-hunting. As a man, I object to being regarded as a woman's last refuge, her one and only alternative to the workhouse. I cannot myself see why the woman who has faced the difficulties of existence, learnt the lesson of life, should not make as good a wife and mother as the ignorant girl taken direct, one might almost say, from the nursery, and, without the slightest preparation, put in a position of responsibility that to a thinking person must be almost appalling.

It has been said that the difference between men and women is this: that the man goes about the world making it ready for the children, that the woman stops at home making the children ready for the world. Will not she do it much better for knowing something of the world, for knowing something of the temptations, the difficulties her own children will have to face, for having learnt by her own experience to sympathise with the struggles, the sordid heart-breaking cares that man has daily to contend with?

Civilisation is ever undergoing transformation, but human nature remains. The bachelor girl, in her bed-sitting room, in her studio, in her flat, will still see in the shadows the visions of the home, will still hear in the silence the sound of children's voices, will still dream of the lover's kiss that is to open up new life to her. She is not quite so unsexed as you many think, my dear womanly madame. A male friend of mine was telling me of a catastrophe that once occurred at a station in the East Indies. A fire broke out at night, and everybody was in terror lest it should reach the magazine. The women and children were being hurried to the ships, and two ladies were hastening past my friend. One of them paused, and, clasping her hands, demanded of him if he knew what had become of her husband. Her companion was indignant. "For goodness sake, don't dawdle, Maria," she cried; "this is no time to think of husbands."

There is no reason to fear that the working woman will ever cease to think of husbands. Maybe, as I have said, she will demand a better article than the mere husband-hunter has been able to stand out for. Maybe she herself will have something more to give; maybe she will bring to him broader sympathies, higher ideals. The woman who has herself been down among the people, who has faced life in the open, will know that the home is but

one cell of the vast hive. We shall, perhaps, hear less of the woman who "has her own home and children to think of"—really takes no interest in these matters—"these matters of right and wrong, these matters that spell the happiness and misery of millions. Maybe the bridegroom of the future will not say: "I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come," but "I have married a wife; we will both come."

COLONIAL LITERARY NOTES.

We are informed that the following new novels are being added by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin to his Colonial Library:—

"A Passenger from Calais," by Major Arthur Griffiths. The "World" says of this: "Major Arthur Griffiths is in fine form. We have not seen anything so good in the railway-mystery line for a long time, and the author has not written anything better worth reading than this story. The story is very clever in invention, and admirably so in its distribution, but on quite a different system, after the fashion of Wilkie Collins, into separate narratives by persons concerned in the events, an arrangement which gives us excellent character sketches by the several originals themselves."

"Rose of Lone Farm," by Eleanor G. Hayden. This is a story of rustic life. "The pictures of country scenes and country life which it contains are," says the "World," "admirable. Miss Hayden plainly knows the country, its days and its nights, its sounds and its silence, its seedtime and harvest, and she equally plainly loves well what she has drawn so well."

"Two Moods of a Man," by Horace Hutchinson. The simple, genial straightforward style of Mr. Horace Hutchinson, his fondness for the things of the open air, and his delight in English characteristics, make him more like Henry Kingsley as a writer than one might think a modern man could possibly be. It is Henry Kingsley plus a problem. The enthusiastic burst of adjectives with which Mr. Hutchinson introduces us to a beautiful woman is like an echo of the introduction of (say) Alice Brentwood in "Geoffrey Hamlyn." On the other hand, what could be more modern than this case of a man with two moods, who loves two women? Or what, rather, could be more modern than the admission and discussion of that very ancient and common case? The story, which opens with deceptive lightness, and seems to be leading us to a tale of roving, caravan-dwelling existence on the country-sides, turns to a very melancholy drama of entangled hearts when it becomes plain that the hero (a modern hero full of human weakness) is not singly devoted to the beautiful child of Nature whom he introduces as his wife. Mr. Hutchinson makes a very good story of this material, and the thing we feel most thankful for is the breath of the Downs that seems to blow all through a novel whose theme might have been handled in sickly style enough.—"The Outlook."

"Grand Relations," by J. S. Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher has a pretty wit and a sound notion of comedy. He gives us a spirited story, of farming life in Yorkshire, where, it seems, the lads and lasses are long-headed even in love. The book is marked throughout by buoyant good-nature, unaffected humour, witty dialogue, and genial yet incisive caricature, which

makes us conscious that Mr. Fletcher has not left unstudied "Vanity Fair" and "The School for Scandal."—"The Outlook."

Mr. Unwin is also issuing a special Colonial edition of two important books.

1.—"Russia under the Great Shadow," by Luigi Villari. The "Daily Mail" says of this work: "Of all recent publications dealing with modern Russia, that of Mr. Villari alone deserves unconditional commendation. It contains in a readable form much valuable and up-to-date information which is not easily accessible. . . . As the title indicates, the main object of the book is to show the effect which the war has had on particular sections of the population on whom the absence of the bread-winners and the general economic position are reacting in the most disastrous fashion. The text is illustrated with numerous original photographs of various aspects of Russian life, and with reproductions of war cartoons intended to stimulate local patriotism and show perfidious Albion and Uncle Sam in their true light."

2.—"Siberia: A Record of Travel, Climbing, and Exploration," by Samuel Turner, F.R.G.S. The materials for this book were gathered during a recent journey in Siberia. The illustrations are selected out of 400 negatives of photographs taken by the author. With the help of more than 100 merchants (Siberian, Russian, Danish, and English) the writer was able to collect information about and observe the present social and industrial conditions and the future prospects of that vast country. The trade and country life of the mixed races of Siberia is described, and valuable information is given about their chief industry—the dairy industry—which should change the ideas most people have that Siberia is snow-bound, into the knowledge that Siberia is now one of the leading agricultural countries of the world. The author describes his unaccompanied climbs in the mountains which he discovered in the Katunski Belki Range in the Altai Mountains, about 800 miles off the Great Siberian Railway line from a point about 2,500 miles beyond Moscow. He made a winter journey of 1,600 miles on sledge, drosky, and horseback, 250 miles of this journey being through country which has never been penetrated by any other European, even in summer. Minute descriptions are given of glacier and mountain exploration and new discoveries. The work will throw valuable light on this unknown and untrodden region, on which there is no literature in the English language, though the Altai Mountain district is ten times as large as Switzerland. Much geographical, botanical, and zoological information is given which will be of great interest to scientific men.

"A Daughter of the Manse," by Miss Sarah Tytler, is about to be added to Mr. Unwin's Colonial Library. Miss Sarah Tytler has made a delightful story out of simple materials. In her new book, "A Daughter of the Manse," she has taken as her foreground a slice of Scotland in the early thirties, and she weaves round the homely Scotch folk of a small manse a romance as tender as it is true to life. Miss Tytler does not belong to the sensational school of fiction, and the plot with her is not the only thing. But she is an adept in the portrayal of the finer emotions, and her literary gifts are indisputable. Lovers of good fiction will be well advised to add this book to their list of novels which must not on any account be missed.

CHINESE LABOUR IN OREGON.

OREGON MERCHANTS SAY THAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST.

PACIFIC COAST NO LONGER OPPOSED TO IMMIGRATION.

Portland, Ore., 12th July.

President William D. Wheelright, of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, on behalf of that organisation, has sent a letter to President Roosevelt bearing upon the question of Chinese exclusion.

The letter urges President Roosevelt to take "steps toward negotiating a new treaty with China that shall provide for the removal of the exacting conditions that now attach to the entrance into this country of their merchants, students, and professional men, for absolute freedom of all Chinese residents of this country to visit their own land and return here, and for the admission during the next ten years of a number of male Chinese labourers that in any one year shall not exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the population of this country."

"American labour," he says, "has little appreciation of its own dignity and power, as well as of its capabilities for improvement, if it raises any objections to such limited Chinese immigration as that—amounting, in ten years, to less than one per cent of our population—and thus endeavours to deprive the nation of this additional means to its own development, not only in this country, but in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Panama."

The President is asked to give publicity to his intentions in this regard as soon as practicable. The letter says in part:

"It is true that the citizens of California, more than thirty years ago, appealed to the general government for protection against an apparent danger of unknown and therefore possibly overwhelming proportions, and that primary legislation to limit Asiatic immigration was enacted in response to that appeal."

"But experience since that time has shown that such fear was without warrant, that the Chinese have no desire to attain citizenship, that they attempt no part in the administration of affairs, and that they have no influence on our institutions. Thus it has come to pass, we believe, that the Pacific coast is now no more in favour of their exclusion than the middle West, the East, or the South."

"While the country appreciates the efforts that the Government has recently made to ensure better treatment of the few Chinese that come here, we are convinced that these efforts will not touch the root of the difficulty, and that the negotiation of a new treaty and the enactment of new laws by Congress are necessary to the maintenance of the principles of humanity on which this government is founded."

"The fear that they (the Chinese) will exercise a demoralising influence on our civilisation has passed away; their usefulness as patient and intelligent labourers, who give a full equivalent for the wages asked, and practically all of whom return sooner or later to their own land, has been demonstrated. They are needed, especially in the undeveloped portions of the country, to do the work that remains undone because there is an insufficient supply of labourers to do it, and they are wanted as household servants."

"The objections to their admission for these purposes come mainly, we believe, from those labourers who think the standard of wages and the position of the wage-earner will both be lowered by their competition, but we submit that the average condition of the labourer in this country has constantly improved and still continues to improve in spite of an enormous immigration of working people from nearly every country of Europe, and that there is no objection to the admission to Pacific coast ports of a moderate number of Chinese that do not lie with equal force against the entry into New York, Boston, and Philadelphia of Italians, Poles, Slavs, Russians, and the inhabitants of south-eastern Europe."

"Vast areas of territory on the Pacific coast are undeveloped at the present time and will so remain under present labour conditions; whereas, with the influx of only a tithe of the immigration that is now coming in on the Atlantic coast, lands would be cleared and improved, public highways would be built in regions where there is an entire absence of good roads, and railroad construction would take on new activity."

"Next come the considerations covering our relations with China as they affect our trade with that country, which will improve or decline according to whether the said relations are friendly or otherwise. While it is true that the exports from the Pacific coast have materially increased during the past ten years, it is to be borne in mind that during that period and up to 8th December last a treaty of comparatively recent date was in existence, to the terms of which both nations had given their assent, and in renewing which the Chinese doubtless hoped for some modifications in their favour."

"But now that that treaty has expired and the negotiations for a new *modus vivendi* have failed, and the Chinese are therefore threatening hostile action, it is easy to see that not only the trade will not continue to grow, but that there is danger of its complete cessation. Such a result cannot be contemplated except with the liveliest dissatisfaction, for there is no department of the country's commerce that so needs fostering as its Oriental export trade."

"Instead of its volume being large, as some enthusiasts would have us believe, it is pitifully small as compared with almost all other branches of the country's business, and especially as contrasted with the large export trade of other nations. In this critical condition of our foreign trade, it is imperative that we use all lawful and proper means to conciliate a people on whose friendly attitude the enlargement of that trade depends, and the importation of even a small number of Chinese would reduce the expense of marketing our produce by providing for steamers on their return trips the revenue that they now lack."

The letter then urges the President to take the action recommended above.—"New York Evening Mail," 12th July.

ADMIRAL ROZHDIESTVENSKY'S REPORT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A telegraphic summary of Admiral Rozhdiestvensky's report to the Czar has already been published. The St. Petersburg correspondent of "La Liberté" gives further particulars of the report and says the Admiral states that his ships were

bad. They had been not only hastily, but dishonestly, built. The thickness of the armour did not agree with the official figures in the case of any of the vessels. Moreover, it was of inferior quality. The shells were bad. Two-thirds of them did not explode. None of the ships were able to carry the necessary coal. None of them attained the guaranteed speed. The engines and boilers were poor and always required repairs. Two-thirds of the crews including those of Vice-Admiral Nibogatoff's squadron, were incapable. Gunners were ignorant of the elementary laws of firing.

A mutiny occurred while the fleet was at Madagascar, and fourteen men were put to death. Rozhdiestvensky had to train his guns on two of the ships—the Admiral Seniavin and Admiral Apraxine, coast-defence vessels—to restore order. The crews had decided secretly to surrender to the enemy. This was discovered too late. There was another mutiny in Vice-Admiral Nibogatoff's squadron near Formosa, and Rozhdiestvensky had difficulty in preventing the mutineers from seizing the greater part of the squadron.

This would seem very doubtful, but the correspondent goes on to say that Rozhdiestvensky saw from the outset of the battle that the Seniavin and the Apraxine were not fighting and were ignoring orders. They only fired when he sent torpedo-boats to them and threatened to sink them unless they obeyed. If Rozhdiestvensky had not been wounded at the beginning of the battle the result might have been different. Almost simultaneously with his removal to a torpedo-boat, Admiral Enquist disappeared, Admiral Foelkersahm was killed, and Admiral Nibogatoff, who was unpopular with the sailors, was obliged to take command. Then the rout began. Nibogatoff's orders were ignored. It was everyone for himself. The crews of some of the ships threatened to kill the officers unless they surrendered.

Admiral Rozhdiestvensky confirms what is generally known of the scattering of the fleet. He describes an attempt to blow up the Orel after she had surrendered. He says a party of engineers and young officers were surprised by the Japanese just as they were about to fire the ship's magazine. A struggle followed. If the Orel's crew had supported the officers the conspiracy would have succeeded, but none of the men stirred.

The Admiral confirms the reports already published that he relied on the fog to enable him to get through the Straits, but says it lifted two hours too soon.—"Japan Chronicle."

OUR COTTON TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

By JOHN L. McLAURIN,
Formerly United States Senator for
South Carolina.

FROM "AMERICAN INDUSTRIES."

I think the most striking feature connected with the cotton industry is the fact that last year our exports of raw cotton amounted to 400 million dollars, after keeping 250 million dollars' worth at home to supply our own spindles. Our exports of cotton cloth were valued at 22½ millions, while our imports were 50 millions. In other words, while we produced 75 per cent of the raw cotton of the world, we only sold it four per cent

of the raw cotton goods it consumed, and then turned right around and bought back more than twice what we sold.

England took her share of this 400 millions of raw cotton, and after clothing her own people sold for export 360 million dollars' worth of cotton goods. We do not compare with Germany as exporters of cotton fabrics, and even the little country of Switzerland exported one-third more cotton goods than did the United States last year. In spite of the fact that we have almost a monopoly in the production of raw cotton, the cotton goods trade of the world is controlled and directed by England and Germany.

Our export trade is practically confined to China, and while it is not flattering to our national pride, we are bound to admit that the present large increase in exports is coming to us, not so much from choice as necessity; there is nowhere else for it to go. England and Germany eat the heart out of the water-melon and throw us the rind—to scrape off what they do not want or cannot hold. The ability of these foreigners to control the cotton trade of the world is due to many causes, long experience, generation after generation of labourers and experts bred to textile work, and back of it all Governments unceasing in their efforts to develop an export trade.

LAND, LABOUR, CAPITAL, ENTERPRISE.

These countries control the ocean transportation of the world, and there is no factor in commerce so potent as the control of transportation. Last year only about three per cent of American products went abroad in American ships, and it must be evident to the dull intellect that before we can seriously enter into competition with Europe for the control of the cotton trade of the world we must be prepared to do our own ocean carrying. The merchant who trusted to the delivery waggons of his business rival across the street would not long be a competitor.

The tariff on textile machinery is too high; it practically doubles the cost of building a mill here as compared with one abroad. This is counterbalanced for the mill making goods for home consumption; but the mill catering to the export trade gets no benefit from it. We need more mills, but must first find markets for their output. The full value of a raw material can only be obtained when manufactured nearest the point where the raw material is produced. A bale of cotton sells for forty dollars; manufactured into pocket handkerchiefs or other fine fabrics it will bring, say, \$2,000. It is inconceivable that we shall long be content to get the forty dollars and let the foreigner have the \$1,960.

There are four factors in the creation of wealth: land, labour, capital, and enterprise. The first three constitute the basis, but they amount to little without the vital force of enterprise, which means initiative. No people possess this quality to a greater extent than Americans, and I do not believe, once we bend our wills to the solution of this problem, that it will be long before American enterprise and energy will achieve as complete a monopoly in the manufacture as God has given us in the production of raw cotton.

The value of our cotton crop in its finished state is almost incalculable. All that we have to do is to keep it at home, turn it into cloth and draw from the balance of the world a steady stream of gold that will make the United States the richest nation on earth and the South its richest section. The basis of our present industrial system is to increase profits by reducing the cost of production. Under the op-

eration of this principle it is as inevitable as the law of gravitation that the mills must come to the cotton.

The mills of England have a great advantage in being congregated in a small area. It cheapens operating expenses in many ways. They do not have to keep expert machinists and supply-houses themselves, but they can order repairs and supplies as we do plumbing in a city. I suppose two-thirds of the spindles of the world are massed in Lancashire, not larger than one of our big counties, while our mills are scattered from Vermont to Texas. I have no doubt that we shall master the problem and learn to make the same goods for less money, and that within twenty years Europe will be as disturbed over the invasion of American cotton goods as she now is over our products in other industries.

I believe the day of small independent mills is over; that the big mill and the combination of mills making different classes of goods have come to stay. I think, too, that gradually the mills will drift to central points, attracted by power and freight advantages. It is evident that the day is not distant when electricity as a motive power will supplant steam, and then places like Columbia will become Manchester. We must make cheaper goods and better goods than any other nation; the rest will be easy.

The New Orleans Cotton Convention ask Congress to create a commission to investigate and report on the best methods of extending our foreign trade. I trust that in its wisdom Congress will do so, and that the President will appoint at least one expert on that commission able to take up the questions how and why Europe can undersell us in the cotton markets of the world, and point out the remedy. The difficulty is to secure men fit for such a work. Unless they are influenced by patriotic motives, the capacity that makes them useful to us commands ten times the salary that a Government commission pays.

FOR A TWENTY-MILLION BALE CROP.

We are producing far more food and clothing material than we need for our own people, and we must either curtail production or find outside markets for the surplus. Our cotton industry is not suffering so much from over-production as from under-distribution.

I believe there is a market in the world, if we can find it, for a twenty million instead of a ten million bale crop at ten cents, because at that price cotton is the cheapest material for clothing known to man. Its uses have so multiplied in the last quarter of a century that there seems no limit to its possibilities. An eminent authority has made the calculation that it would require an annual crop of more than 40 million bales properly to clothe the population of the world. Its use is constantly on the increase.

Take China, for example; in 1903 our exports of cotton fabrics were valued at only \$8,800,000, while this year, if the present rate is maintained, it will be nearly forty millions. The mills cannot supply the demand, and great as is that demand, it represents but an insignificant fraction of the consuming capacity of 400 million people, rich with the stored-up wealth of the centuries. At the present rate of export we are sending less than one yard per capita of cotton cloths to these silk-clad millions. If the consumption per capita approximated that of the United States, there would be no cotton left for the balance of the world.

CHINA AND THE RIVALRY OF NATIONS.

The trade possibilities in China are immeasurable; we have merely scratched the surface. A great change has occurred in the attitude of China toward foreigners since the Blackburn Commission concluded its work. New treaty ports have been opened, and the railroad, telegraph, and telephone introduced, rendering commerce possible with parts of the empire hitherto as inaccessible as the North Pole. The attitude of the United States during the Boxer troubles in standing firmly for the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire created a friendly feeling, and this last move of President Roosevelt in boldly taking the leadership in trying to restore peace in the Orient, cannot but increase the prestige of the United States, while it stamps the President as one of the greatest among the heads of all the nations.

The contest among the nations now is for commercial supremacy and it seems to me, in spite of England's present lead, that the real battle is to be between Germany and the United States. The head of no nation shows a keener appreciation of the situation than Emperor William. His latest move in forcing the resignation of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the probability of his naming the King of Norway, make him virtually the dictator of Europe. Germany has one advantage over us; her Kaiser can project a policy and carry it out. We have too much politics; elections are too frequent. A President is not worth much the first four years; it takes all of his time and energy fighting to secure a renomination, and in the second term he may lay his plans for regulating trusts, adjusting the relations of labour, and capital, and promoting a strong foreign policy, but before his plans mature a successor may be elected, who will overturn everything that has been accomplished.

We were fortunate in having Mr. Roosevelt to take the plans of McKinley as a basis, and with the help of Mr. Hay build thereon a foreign policy which has so greatly increased the moral, political, and commercial potency of the United States in the councils and markets of the nations.

PRESIDENT AND EMPEROR.

Points of Similarity in the Two Rulers Noted by Poultney Bigelow.

FROM THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

Speech of Poultney Bigelow at the grand banquet of the American colony of Munich on the Fourth of July in proposing the toast of the President of the United States:—

Theodore Roosevelt and William of Germany offer many points suggesting interesting comparisons—albeit the one rules by right divine—the other represents democracy.

Both are about the same age—both gifted with remarkable physical strength—if not health.

Both were educated under approximately analogous conditions—the Emperor has sat on the same benches at the public school with sons of average German citizens, and like Roosevelt he attended the university like any other student.

Both entered heartily into the sports as well as the studies of their fellows—both have left behind them a record for manliness and goodfellowship—the one at Bonn, the other at Harvard.

Both early displayed pronounced combative tendencies, which, however, has nothing to do with quarrelsomeness. On the contrary, both early showed an almost girlish shrinking from saying or doing anything which could wound the feelings of another.

Both have thrown themselves heart and soul into military exercises when the opportunity offered. Roosevelt entered the New York State Militia immediately after leaving the university and on the outbreak of the war with Spain raised a cavalry regiment and led it gallantly in the battle which gave Cuba her independence.

Both have an almost equal enthusiasm for all that pertains to the sea. The Emperor and his sailor brother as children manned the little toy frigate which ornaments the waters about Potsdam—a little frigate no longer than a man-o'-war's gig—a present from an English sovereign some eighty years ago—a craft which had been lying idle until the son of an English Princess awakened it into usefulness.

Roosevelt was brought up to salt water at Oyster Bay, a favorite yachting rendezvous on Long Island Sound, and he, no less than the war lord of Germany, has urged persistently the prime importance of maintaining a navy equal to any probable emergency.

Both are men vastly different from their predecessors for several generations. Both have an eye over the whole world—a "Weltblick," as the German says expressively. Both are men of travel—both are inclined to secure their information first hand, and not merely out of books. Both realise that their interests are not bounded by the Custom-houses of their respective countries.

Both are orators—both owe much of their popularity to the vigour of their public utterances and magnetism of their personality.

No ruler of Germany has ever come into contact with so large a number of his subjects—none has ever known personally so large a number of eminent men of all countries. There is no subject to dry on which the Emperor has not consulted the men best able to give him information. Name any subject you choose, wireless telegraphy, American yachts, Babylonian inscriptions, cold storage plants, operative accessories, British men-o'-war, the construction of a Hohenzollern drama, barracks for Kiaochow—name a hundred

more and you will find that even though he may not have written a monograph on the subject he has been prepared for such a task by men of the first authority.

And of Roosevelt the same may be said. No foreigner of interest comes to the United States that does not find in our President a sympathetic if not a patient listener. Theodore Roosevelt has, like William of Germany, a singular faculty for absorbing new facts and combinations, and with it all a remarkable honesty in weighing evidence and reaching a judicial conclusion. And like many of his ancestry, when he has once made up his mind no bulldog holds on more tenaciously.

Both are good editors if not journalists; both appreciate the importance of educating the people on subjects of public interest. Both in a way are authors of distinction, and both have the happy faculty of terseness. Neither could say or write anything dull, albeit each has occasionally written and said what diplomats might regard as highly indiscreet. But it is this very indiscretion which endears them to us, for it is the seal of their human quality, of their capacity to commit errors like the rest of us. We do not mind mistakes, when we see a readiness to make amends. William II would cheerfully recall the cable he sent to President Krüger. President Roosevelt has in his memorandum book many similar notes.

Both are impulsive, generous, and with such natures it would be a miracle if they did not occasionally "spill over." Both finally stand for what is most admirable in any country; both daily give the object lesson to millions of fellow-creatures that family happiness is within the reach of all, even of Presidents and Emperors, and so here's to our imperial President. God bless him!

Law Reports.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 18th August.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Acting Judge.

DODWELL AND Co., LD. v.

ERNEST J. MOSS (MOSS Appellant.)

This Motion that an interim injunction be dissolved was heard on the 15th of August, 1905.

Judgment.

The Acting Judge delivered Judgment as follows:—

This is an appeal against an interim injunction granted by H. M. Court at Foochow restraining the defendant and appellant, E. J. Moss, until judgment in the action from carrying on business at Foochow of a similar character to that of the plaintiffs and respondents Dodwell and Co. I agree with Mr. Ellis, for Mr. Moss, that (1) if there does not appear from the pleadings to be a serious question to be tried at the hearing, or (2) if the balance of convenience is in favour of allowing Mr. Moss to go on trading on condition that he keep an account, the injunction ought to be dissolved. In regard to (1), the reasonableness of the restraint depends on the whole circumstances of the agreement and on the amount of protection required in this particular case. The restraint may be partly good and partly bad. I cannot say that there is not a serious question to be tried. Mr. Moss has clearly broken his agreement and it is for him to show that he has legal excuse. In regard to (2), it is admitted that Mr. Moss has been adjudged a bankrupt. If the injunction

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Pure Blood and a Clear Skin are impossible when the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are sluggish or irregular. Holloway's Pills are exactly what is needed—a gentle but thorough corrective. They regulate the biliary secretions and promptly cure Headaches and Indigestion.

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CLEAR SKIN

were dissolved, he might either trade for himself, or go into the employment of rivals of Dodwell and Co. In neither case can I see how Dodwell and Co. are to get any damages to which the account he would have to keep, if the injunction were dissolved, might show them to be entitled, supposing they ultimately win their action. On the other hand, Messrs. Dodwell and Co., about whose sufficiency no question has been raised, have given an undertaking to abide by any order the Court may make as to damages sustained by Mr. Moss in consequence of the interim injunction.

In the facts of this case, I think matters will be more effectually kept in statu quo until the trial of the action by Mr. Moss being restrained subject to Messrs. Dodwell and Co. undertaking to indemnify him, than by the interim injunction being dissolved and Mr. Moss being required to keep an account. The injunction need not continue beyond a few weeks as Messrs. Dodwell and Co. have undertaken to be ready to go to trial by 5th October next.

Appeal dismissed. Costs, as in the previous application, to be costs in the cause.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 18th August.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
sitting as Police Magistrate.

R. v. BUGHAN SINGH.

Bughan Singh, a North Soochow Road watchman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the Soochow Creek at 2.50 p.m. on the 17th of August.

Inspector Chilver informed the Court that the accused seemed to be *non compos mentis*.

Indian P.C. 233 deposed that about 2.30 the previous afternoon as he was walking on his beat some Chinese told him that an Indian had thrown himself into the water. When witness arrived at the spot he saw the Chinese boatmen trying to get the Indian out of the creek. Witness directed them and when the man was taken from, the water by the boatmen he was unconscious.

Inspector Chilver stated that he had made some enquiries with respect to the prisoner and found that he had been seen drinking in different places about the Settlement during the past two or three days. He was a watchman residing in North Soochow Road, and another Indian, with whom he lived, stated that accused had not taken any food for ten or twelve days.

His Worship said he would remand prisoner for a week, as he might be suffering from the effects of drink or he might be found to be insane. In a week's time he would be able to deal with the matter. He would be remanded to gaol for one week, to be kept under the supervision of the doctor who would make a report. Prisoner was to be given proper food and not treated like a prisoner. His Worship gave instructions to the gaoler accordingly.

His Worship asked Inspector Chilver what reward the Chinese boatmen were going to receive for rescuing the accused.

Inspector Chilver said immediately the man was rescued the boatmen went away, and their names had not been ascertained. He would do his best to find the rescuers.

His Worship said that the policeman might have taken their names. The men ought to receive some encouragement for saving a foreigner's life, even if it was only a dollar or so each, because it was not in accordance with their custom to save people from drowning, and foreigners wanted to encourage the Chinese to try to save life.

Inspector Chilver promised to make careful enquiries and if possible discover the identity of the boatmen.

AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 22nd August.

Before James L. RODGERS, Esq.,
Consul-General.

U. S. PEOPLE v. G. GROSS.

George Gross was charged with being drunk and incapable in Woosung Road at 6.20 p.m. on the 21st inst.

It appeared that accused was only released from gaol at 3 p.m. on the 21st inst, and that he had not gone on board the Justin although the Consul-General had secured a passage for him to go to Manila.

His Honour ordered prisoner to be put in irons and kept on bread and water until he can be put on a ship.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before BARON VON STENGEL, Vice-Consul-General, and Messrs. J. STAMPF and F. RITTMULLER, Assessors.

S. M. P. v. J. BURNS.

Johann Burns, unemployed, was charged on remand with having on the 14th inst. stolen a bicycle of the value of \$90, the property of E. Clements, from a gate at the Public Gardens.

Accused was examined at some length by the Vice-Consul, and he stated that he found the bicycle outside the British Consulate, in the street, on the Tuesday night, not on Monday when the bicycle was said to have been lost, and that he was trying to find a police station when he met the constable who was making the charge against him. Accused said he walked straight up to the policeman. He was carrying the cycle on his shoulder at the time. Prisoner gave an outline of his past life to the Court, naming the places he had been to.

Complainant stated that on Monday night, the 14th inst. he went into the Public Gardens at 8.45 and left his bicycle near the main gate. When he came out at 10.45 p.m. the cycle was missing and he reported the matter at the Central Police Station. The next time he saw the machine was on Wednesday at 2 p.m. at the Hongkew Police Station.

P.C. Inman, 75, stated that on the morning of the 16th at 12.30 he met the prisoner in the Nanzing Road. He was carrying a bicycle, and when witness asked him where he was going he said he wanted to take the cycle to the police station, but did not know the way. At the time accused was walking away from the police station. Witness took him to the station and he told a story to the sergeant on duty who allowed him to go, but the next morning he was arrested again.

Mr. Mayhew deposed that at 11.10 p.m. on Tuesday night accused went to his house which was situated near the Old Dock in Broadway. Witness was upstairs. Prisoner

sent a message and on going down to see him he said to witness: "I want to speak to you." They went upstairs. Prisoner had a bicycle with him which he also wanted to take upstairs but witness would not allow it saying "I will have nothing to do with it." Prisoner asked witness if he could sell the bicycle for him, but he refused, and prisoner went away, after borrowing a bottle.

By Prisoner.—Accused wanted witness to go out at ten minutes past eleven o'clock at night to try and sell the bicycle. Witness reported the matter at the police station at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday.

Inspector Bourke said that there could not be any mistake about the date as the loss of the bicycle was reported at all the stations from the Central shortly before 11 p.m. on Monday night the 14th inst. The accused had said that he told the constable that he was looking for the police station. Now this man had been locked up at the Hongkew station in July and, therefore, should know very well where it was.

After considering the case in private the Court sentenced prisoner to fourteen days' hard labour.

AUSTRIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 19th August.

Before Mr. E. VON HIRSCH, Consul-General.

R. v. J. BREN.

Isaac Bren was charged, in connection with the recent gambling raid, with gambling on premises off Seward Road, on the night of the 14th of August. There were also charges of living on the earnings of women of bad repute, and being an undesirable.

Inspector McDowell gave evidence, and His Honour ordered accused to be deported.

JAPANESE CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd August.

Before Mr. H. YOSHIOKA, Vice-Consul.

S. M. P. v. J. NITTA AND OTHERS.

Four Japanese, named respectively J. Nitta, K. Orita, K. Usui, and T. Nomura, were brought before the Court charged with being drunk and disorderly at 11 p.m. on the 22nd inst. in the Hongkew district. There were further charges of assault on native policemen. Great was the jubilation of the accused men, and loud was the noise of dancing and singing in the cell at the police station on Tuesday night, but when arraigned before the Court the men looked quite incapable of the previous night's antics.

Inspector Bourke said the men were drunk and making a disturbance outside a house in Tsingpo Road. When the Chinese constables interfered they were assaulted and one lost his whistle.

Evidence to this effect was given and Nitta was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, Orita to two days' and Usui and Nomura to one day each.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 18th August.

Before Mr. SUN (Assistant Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

The Kwangse Road Murder.

Wang Ah-kew, a coolie, of No. 90, Kwangse Road, was charged with murdering one Lika Bux, alias Kadar Bakhath

by cutting his throat with a knife at No. 90, Kwangse Road, between 4 and 5 a.m. on the 15th instant. A female named Nee Sai-pan, living at the same address, was charged with being an accessory after the fact.

The evidence against the male prisoner was similar to that taken before the Coroner of the British Court at the inquest on the body of Lika Bux. The evidence against the female prisoner was that she was present when the affray took place, and that the male prisoner having left in the room one of his shoes, covered with blood, she concealed the shoe and afterwards met the male prisoner at the east gate of the native city preparatory to going away with him.

Owing to the lateness of the hour when the case came up for hearing, the Court ordered a remand.

Inspector Wilson said that he had another material witness in Court, who might be interfered with before the case came up for hearing again. The witness had no objection to being kept in custody until the next hearing if the Court authorities were willing to find the capital to set him up in his business of a merchant when the case was concluded.

In reply to the Assessor, Inspector Wilson said the necessary capital would amount to 20 cents. The witness was a sugar-cane merchant.

The Court ordered the witness to be kept in custody until the next hearing of the case, and promised to provide the 20 cents capital for his business.

TWO SISTERS SAVED

BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, FROM THE MISERIES OF INDIGESTION AND PERHAPS FROM DEATH.

When Mrs. Katie Marais, who resides at No. 4, Strand Street, West Bank, East London, C.C., declares that the lives of both herself and her sister were saved by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, the assertion becomes important to the whole community in which Mrs. Marais lives. She had been for four miserable years greatly afflicted with complicated stomach troubles, ordinarily called indigestion. When she had grown tired of enduring her miseries, and almost beyond the hope of ever securing relief from them, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer, of No. 46 Smith Street, West Bank, East London, advised her to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Her sister had already used it, and knew of its wonderful curative power. So Mrs. Marais began using it, with what good results she tells you in the letter which follows, and which was dated January, 4, 1905.

"For four years," she says, "I suffered from biliousness, constipation, and pains across the chest, which I am informed is one of the symptoms of indigestion. I did not know what it was to feel well during those long years; I was almost afraid to eat anything, as I knew it would make me vomit and retch afterwards.

"I would lay down to rest, but there was little or no rest for me during the whole period of my illness; I would always wake up after a restless hour or two's sleep and wish for morning to arrive. No medicine seemed able to help me in the least. My bowels also gave me a deal of trouble; for days at a time I would be constipated, and such severe headaches would follow.

"It was through my sister I heard of your Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I may say she voices my sentiment with reference to its good qualities. It saved her life, and I can honestly say that had I not taken it in time I would not be here to-day to record these facts of my cure.

"After using four bottles I was put on the right road to regain my former good

health, and all these unpleasant symptoms are now of the past, the result being due only to the curative powers of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

Mrs. Marais was born in Bedford, Grahamstown district, but has lived in East London four years. Her husband is employed in the Harbour Board Stores, and both are well known in the district where they live.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer wrote as follows on January 5, 1905, from her home in Smith Street, West Bank:—"My life was despaired of some little time back. I had been very ill with yellow jaundice and became so weak that I had to be fed through a tube. The doctors did their best for me, but I became worse and worse, and all hopes of saving my life were given up. A friend who saw my condition thought it was my weak stomach (which could not retain food) that caused my trouble, and that something should be used first to strengthen my stomach. My friend's reasoning saved my life; for Mother Seigel's Syrup was given in small quantities from time to time during the day, and very soon I commenced to feel very hungry and also that I had new life given me. I am a strong, healthy, looking person to-day, and deeply indebted to Mother Seigel for curing me.—ADV.

BIRTHS.

MÜLLER.—On the 21st of August, 1905, at No. 24, Kiangse Road, the wife of Aug. Müller, of a daughter.

DESAI.—On the 14th of August, 1905, at Yokohama, the wife of Mr. P. R. Desai, of a daughter. The first Parsee birth in Japan.

Hongkong papers, please copy.

MARRIAGE.

WOODS—BAILEY.—At Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Shanghai, on the 22nd of August, 1905, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., Amy Catherine, second daughter of Robert Henry Bailey, of Beckenham, Kent, and Wellington, New Zealand, to John Joseph Woods, son of John Woods of Canterbury, Kent, and Bendigo, Vic., Australia.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. KOREA.—For Hongkong—Messrs T. Emerson and Bambauer, Capt. W. E. Kent, Messrs. J. Stevens, A. Bostren, M. M. S. Friede, G. Patton, Cobbs, H. J. Rosencrantz, G. A. Chalmers, C. W. Frankel, Keegan, and J. J. Keegan.

Per str. TALEE MARU.—For Nanking—Colonel Sakata, Mr. and Mrs. Haga, and Mr. Hizakata. For Hankow—Capt. and Mrs. Nizuna, and Mr. J. M. Rozario.

Per str. UNDINE.—For Chefoo—Mr. Pogarslski.

Per str. LIENSHING.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. Le Roy. For Tientsin—Miss Cromarty, Mrs. Edwards and child, and Mrs. Sadowinck.

Per str. CHOYSANG.—For Hongkong—Mr. Fraser.

Per str. KUTWO.—For Nanking—Capt. Tyler. For Hankow—Mr. G. A. Anderson. For Ichang—Mr. Boyer.

Per str. MEISHUN.—For Hankow—Mr. Jadot.

Per str. VORWARTS.—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Reimers, Messrs. Shellenheimer, Engel, and Knolke and family.

Per str. TRINTAU.—For Tsingtao—Mrs. Ripper, Mrs. Biermann and children,

Mrs. Hübner and children, Messrs. Julius A. Amschel, Siemssen, Wittmann, Wilh. Stolte, Ernst Sudwischer, Heinr. Busse, Nientz, and Julius Goese. For Tientsin—Messrs. Jones, Von Rauch, E. C. Kau, and Sp. Potamirianos.

Per str. PREUSSEN.—For Nagasaki—Mrs. Edkins, Miss E. Byerly, Inspector Daniels, Messrs P. L. Bojesen, J. Spunt, W. D. Hills, S. O. Limby, T. R. Dessean, W. Thachar, B. McKelvie, S. Nakamura, Pagasa, Suagova, T. Reise, Rosenfeld, Covak, and McCallen. For Kobe—Messrs. A. W. Bair, Y. Fujita, Dos Remedios, Pan Chok-ro, Chow, Ssao, Taohai, Won Yoen-shun, C. T. Town, La Shin, Chang (9), and Tong Lo, and Miss Ruby Allen. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Sturmman and daughter, Mrs. Seitz and baby, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Mo, Misses E. L. Tonkin and Rosa L. Tonkin, Messrs. Cambou, Edward Kann, R. Huss, Yuen Kan, J. Sandow and Max Romann.

Per str. TAEKANG.—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hunter, and Mr. Wakeford Cox.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Hankow—Messrs. C. Simpson, J. H. Encarnação, L. Walker, and Hernumow. For Chinkiang—Mr. Galletti.

Per str. SHAOHSING.—For Hongkong—Mr. K. C. Ramsay.

Per str. FUNGSHUN.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Mr. O. Aderhold.

Per str. HSIEHRO.—For Tientsin—Mr. D. Abramovitch.

Per str. ANPING.—For Tientsin—Messrs. Bouchard, Van Assum, J. de Cruz, A. J. H. Charignon, and Yen.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Mr. Wang.

Per str. MANCHURIA.—For Hamburg—Dr. Kamprat. For St. Louis—Mr. J. J. Healy. For San Francisco—Dr. and Mrs. F. Keller, Mrs. Wonderful, Miss M. Kim, Rev. W. A. Rider, Dr. Chung, Messrs. Ho Kan-yuen, G. P. Wolfrom, Y. Y. Tsui, and Suckermann. For Nagasaki—Messrs. T. Tanaka, Mess, and E. W. Turner. For Kobe—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hori, Mrs. and Master Horikashi, Miss Butler, and Mr. Nagano. For Yokohama—Mrs. Turner, Messrs. E. M. Thomas and T. K. Tow.

Per str. EASTERN.—For Kobe—Messrs. C. M. Bain and D. MacDonald.

Per str. MALTA.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Highett, Sub-Lieut. Newdigate, Messrs. E. A. Meurer, E. Y. Costa, F. Fernandez, Li Jowson, and Von Lehenn-r. For Singapore—Mr. J. Hutchison. For Colombo—Mr. R. Prior. For London—Mrs. Talbot, and Miss B. Leggat.

INWARD.

Per str. ANPING.—From Tientsin—Mr. Dietrich.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Rider Ezra and Chiziner.

Per str. NGANKIN.—From Hankow—Messrs. Lester and Hutchison. From Kiukiang—Revs. Majimand and Francis. From Tuguehou—Rev. Colser, and Mr. Chuter.

Per str. SHUNTIEN.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Moyroux, Messrs. Tanaka, Howami, J. Tyack, and Bankaki. From Chefoo—Messrs. Kasher, Clough, and Bengtson, and Mr. Uchida. From Weihaiwei—Miss Nye, Messrs. G. Wheelock, H. F. Bell, G. Lanning, and J. H. F. McMurtrie.

Per str. EASTERN.—Eleven passengers in transit.

Per str. PREUSSEN.—From Genoa—Capt. Wittmann, Messrs. E. v. Assum, Osc. Rehwinkel, Paul Mentz, Ch. Brau, Ottmann Basse, Giuseppe, Coletti, Ernst Endwischer, Julius Goese, W. Stolte, Fai Li, and Heinr. Busse. From Naples—Mr. Josef Kensten. From Bremen—Mrs. M. Hübner, Mrs. Biermann, Mrs. Reppert, Messrs. C. Schrade, Aug. Steinbech, Bruno Hippler, and Carl Bollani. From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. McEvans. From Antwerp—Messrs. Alfons Delers and Baptiste Herrmann. From

Colombo—Mrs. F. W. Godsail and child, and Mr. Bartels. From Port Said—Messrs. A. Leon and D. Sofailis. From Singapore—Mr. W. F. Gray. From Hongkong—Capt. Wellemssen and Koren, Messrs. Schmidt, Trebes, O. Thiel, W. J. Wilkin- sen, W. M. Kamecke, Fumbotu, and Karmano.

Per str. KIANGYU.—From Hankow and Ports—Miss Byerly, Messrs. Hunt and Young.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. E. A. Meuser.

Per str. WAISHING.—From Hongkong—Mr. Caulryer.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Williamson, Capt. Wahlstrom, Messrs. Barnes, Calvert, Wahlstrom, and Pettitt.

Per str. MANCHURIA.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Austin, Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. M. Mansfield, Father McNally, Messrs. H. H. Stanley and Ernest Petersen.

Per str. MEDDAH.—From Hankow—Messrs. Schulz and Edwards.

Per str. PAOTING.—From Amoy—Mr. Simona.

Per str. FENGTIEN.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Grey and child, Miss Butler, and Mr. Endas. From Chefoo—Mrs. S. Howard, and Mr. Vita. From Weihaiwei—Messrs. Bruce Robertson and Gresson.

Per str. IRENE.—From Amoy and Foo- chow—Miss Smith.

Per str. KINLING.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Meathrel and Bonce.

Per str. PEHO.—From Tsingtao—Mrs. Frederik, Mr. and Mrs. Bonus, Misses E. Jensen and Margareta Buger, Mr. Hübbe, and Dr. Böhme.

Per str. HUNAN.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. Meyers and Wilson.

Per str. TAISHUN.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Capts. Shing and Tang, Messrs. Todd, Bernard, Toon, and Poo.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—From Hankow—Lieut. Hillman, Messrs. Tyler and S. Peel.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Walsam and two children, and Mr. Tau Kang-yang.

Per str. HAEAN.—From Foochow—Mrs. Kidd and three children, and Mrs. Adams.

Per str. TACHANG MARU.—From Han- kow—Messrs. W. Robbins, Yanagahara, and Pounquame.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—From Tientsin—Mr. C. Schariader.

Per str. SUITAL.—From Hankow—Count Pratt. From Chinkiang—Mr. Vogeler.

Per str. KINGING.—From Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and child, Lieut. H. W. Stewart, and Art. Engr. C. Oxford. From Chefoo—The Misses Gould, Mr., Mrs., and Miss S. Lawrence, Messrs. Pekisen and E. A. Smith. From Tientsin—Sir W. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. Way and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Klemantaski, Mrs. Specht Geyp, Mr. W. Jones, Masters Godfrey, Klemantaski, and Ludwig Kemantaski.

Per str. TAISANG.—From Hankow—Mr. C. H. Lavers. From Kiukiang—Mr. J. H. Nightingale.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro- meter.	Thermo- meter in Shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	
Aug. 16	29.92	79.5	N.E. by N.	1	80.0	74.6	86.0 72.7 o.
17	29.92	78.8	S.S.E.	1	80.4	74.6	89.6 67.1 n.o.
18	29.84	81.7	S.S.E.	2	83.8	79.3	90.4 72.7 n.c.
19	29.77	83.7	S.S.W.	2	87.8	82.4	92.7 78.6 n.o.
20	29.83	80.6	N.N.W.	1	77.6	75.9	78.6 72.9 o.m.
21	29.88	79.4	N.E.	2	66.2	65.1	72.8 64.0 o.r.
22	29.87	76.4	N.W. by N.	1	73.4	71.6	79.0 67.3 o.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. calm Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

Advertisements.

OAKHAM SCHOOL.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for taking complete charge of boys from the Colonies.

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16mr-06 338

17th March, 1905.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recom- mend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists, or post free to—MARTIN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND. tf 270 18th Feb., 1905.

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHAT- EVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising For

SCROFULA,

SCURVY,

ECZEMA,

BLOOD POISON,

ULCERS,

SKIN AND BLOOD

DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,

BLOTCHES,

SPOTS,

BLACKHEADS,

PIMPLES,

and

SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and permanent remedy.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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19th June, 1902

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AND

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"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TEA.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of the 21st August :—

Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 7th instant.

BLACK TEA.—The Hankow market has been cleared of stock, native speculators have only a small quantity to offer, and are strong holders.

Transactions on this market have been very small, and confined almost entirely to one buyer, the stock remaining though of indifferent quality, is very firmly held.

Settlements since 7th instant :—

Keemun	130	half-chests @ Tls. 30	per picul.
Ningchow	717	" @ " 17½-21	"
Oonam	100	" @ " 13¾	"

Total arrivals to date :

14,646 half-chests against 24,657 half-chests same date last year.

Total settlements to date :

5,125 half-chests against 7,533 half-chests same date last year.

GREEN TEAS.—*Pingsuey*.—The business in these has been almost entirely confined to "single" lines, first, second, and third Gunpowders have been in demand and prices have advanced fully one tael a picul since our last advices.

Country Teas.—"Good" quality Moyune and Tienkai continue to be in strong demand, chops have been taken as soon as shewn and the market at present is clear of stock. Medium quality Moyunes are finding buyers at previous rates, Lower qualities are slightly easier in tael price. Medium quality Tienkai chops are in less demand but Teamen are strong holders and will not entertain lower offers.

Fychows are in demand at steady rates. There is only a small stock of Wenchows and Local Packed Teas, the few settlements reported shew a strong market.

Sou Mees.—These descriptions continue in strong demand. "Good" quality selling at Tls. 75-90, Medium at Tls. 63-70, small leaf Sou Mees with neat leaf are wanted by Batoum buyers at Tls. 26-33. Shelly leaf Teas have been dealt in for London to a small extent at Tls. 19-23.

Foong Mees.—Good quality is in strong demand at Tls. 55-60, Medium at Tls. 46-53, Fychows have been dealt in at Tls. 33-40, shewing an advance of fully Tls. 2 per picul on earlier purchases; Local packed Foong Mees have been cleared off the market at Tls. 30-33 per picul.

Hysons.—A fair business has been done. "Fine" quality Teas continue to fetch full prices, Medium quality is slightly easier, Common Teas have declined quite Tls. 2 per picul.

Total settlements since 7th inst. :—

Pingsuey.....	14,312	half-chests @ Tls. 23½ to 31¾	per picul.
Moyune.....	7,822	" @ " 24 to 51½	"
Tienkai	2,819	" @ " 24 to 38	"
Fychow	2,550	" @ " 18 to 24½	"
Wenchow	1,550	" @ " 17¼ to 27.35	"

Total.....29,053

Total settlements since opening of market to date :—

	1905. Settlements. half-chests.	1904. Settlements. half-chests.	1905. Stock. half-chests.	1904. Stock. half-chests.
Pingsuey	58,148	63,271	16,167	52,530
Moyune	15,230	19,614		
Tienkai	7,608	19,646	11,136	9,789
Fychow	11,196	14,391		
Wenchow.....	11,368	24,859	3,975	7,219
Total.....	103,550	141,781	31,278	69,538

Settlements of Hyson and Young Hyson since opening of the market to date :—

	1905		1904
Arrivals	83,427 half-chests.		89,707 half-chests.
Settlements	66,826 " at Tls. 13½-110 per picul		58,472 " at Tls. 14-86 per picul.
Stock	16,601 "		31,235 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black. lbs.	Dust. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From Commencement of Season to 27th July	15,878,749	.....	309,868
Cleared on 2nd August per s.s. <i>Ajax</i>	285,333	.....	.....
" 2nd " " s.s. <i>Bechuand</i>	267	.....	9,067
" 3rd " " s.s. <i>Pavel Andrejeff</i>	151,800	.....	.....
" 4th " " s.s. <i>Shadwell</i>	3,089,066	.....	.....
" 7th " " s.s. <i>Coromandel</i>	163,333	.....	59,867
" 29th July " s.s. <i>Indian Monarch</i>	5,958,047	.....	.....
" 10th August " s.s. <i>Shadwell</i> .....	.....	.....	246,267
" 14th " " s.s. <i>Raselba</i>	2,433,025	.....	.....
" 14th " " s.s. <i>Norge</i>	1,625,809	.....	.....
Total to date, 1905.....	29,585,429	.....	625,069
Do. 1904.....	24,502,813	559,327	636,669
Do. 1903.....	6,359,813	.....	1,235,669

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

			Black.	Green.
			lbs.	lbs.
From Commencement of Season to 1st August, 1905			2,298,531	1,852,265
Cleared on 5th Aug. per s.s. <i>Emp. of China</i> for Vancouver			2,000	.....
		" Chicago	10,267	234,667
		" Montreal .....	.....	24,800
		" Philadelphia .....	.....	33,333
		" Duluth .....	.....	19,867
		" Winnipeg	19,833	533
		" New York .....	.....	18,800
" " 7th " " <i>St. Hugo</i> for New York			346,667	295,733
" " 12th " " <i>Tremont</i> for Kobe trans. to U.S.A. ....			.....	5,200
		" San Francisco .....	.....	25,467
		" St. Paul .....	.....	133
		" Quebec .....	.....	533
		" Montreal .....	.....	5,733
		" Tacoma	13,733	45,067
		" Chicago	3,600	37,067
" " 12th " " <i>Athenian</i> for Toronto .....			.....	4,667
		" Montreal .....	.....	7,733
		" Chicago .....	.....	111,067
		" Hamilton .....	.....	8,800
		" Lincoln .....	.....	2,533
		" Omaha .....	.....	9,600
		" New York .....	.....	19,600
Total to date, 1905			2,694,631	2,763,198
Do. 1904			4,408,265	5,033,900
Do. 1903			4,731,235	7,288,911

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

		Black.	Brick.	Green.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From commencement of Season to 27th July		1,643,601	1,467	8,000
Cleared on 3rd Aug., per s.s. <i>Eastry</i> for Port Said		3,159,562	.....	.....
"	3rd " s.s. <i>Tonkin</i> for Suez .....	.....	.....	533
	Marseilles .....	.....	.....	41,600
	Paris	133	.....	.....
	Havre	16,00	.....	.....
"	4th " " <i>Shadwell</i> for Port Said	81,080	.....	.....
"	7th " " <i>Coromandel</i> for Suez .....	.....	.....	400
	Beyrout .....	.....	.....	667
	Marseilles .....	.....	.....	933
"	8th " " s.s. <i>Eastry</i> for Port Said .....	.....	.....	420,933
"	10th " " s.s. <i>Shadwell</i> " Odessa .....	.....	.....	193,200
"	12th " " s.s. <i>Himalaya</i> " Marseilles .....	.....	.....	8,800
"	12th " " s.s. <i>Prinz Heinrich</i> for Trieste	11,333	.....	.....
	Genoa	133	.....	.....
	Antwerp	44,400	.....	.....
	Bremen	30,933	.....	.....
	Hamburg	32,533	.....	26,533
	Konigsberg	267	.....	.....
Total to date, 1905		5,005,575	1,467	701,599
Do. 1904		19,968,688	2,305,466	599,869
Do. 1903		2,155,167	.....	418,356

EXPORT OF TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.

EXPORT OF TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.		<i>Black.</i> lbs.	<i>Brick.</i> lbs.
From Commencement of Season to 16th June		1,467	.....
Cleared on 3rd August per s.s. <i>Tonkin</i> for Batoum		12,800	.....
" " 4th " " " <i>Shadwell</i> for St. Petersburg		20,218	.....
" " 12th " " " <i>Prinz Heinrich</i> for St. Petersburg		17,333	.....
Total to date, 1905.....		51,818	.....
do. 1904.....		776,400	.....
do. 1903.....		12,253,794	.....

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY AND OTHER PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From Commencement of Season to 24th July	41,600	59,933
Cleared on 7th August per s.s. <i>Coromandel</i> for Bombay	18,267	72,933
„ Bunderabbas	10,000	.....
„ Jeddah .....	.....	8,667
Total to date, 1905	69,867	132,533
Do. 1904	36,533	74,666
Do. 1903	43,601	333,467

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM AND NOVOROSSISK, &c.

From Commencement of Season to 20th July	860,333 lbs.
Cleared on 2nd August per s.s. <i>Acilia</i> for Batoum	1,600 "
" " 3rd " " " <i>Tonkin</i> "	375,867 "
Total to date, 1905	1,237,800 lbs.
Do. 1904	2,238,798 "
Do. 1903	2,638,266 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA VIA PORT ARTHUR, TIENTSIN, AND NEWCHWANG.

	Black.	Brick.	Green.	Dust.
Total to date, 1905	3,243,369 lbs.	1,876,933 lbs.	294,666 lbs.	14,800 lbs.
Do. 1904	1,472,669 "	3,592,277 "	88,800 "	42,800 "
Do. 1903	15,726,330 "	7,880,000 "	917,390 "	18,666 "

REIGHT.—For London.—45/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per s.s. *Baralong*, on 27th inst., per s.s. *Pakling*, on 7th Sept., *Achilles*, on 15th Sept., per s.s. *Malacca* on or about 25th inst.

For New York via Suez.—30/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per s.s. *Shimosa*, on 31st inst., per s.s. *Albenga* on or about 30th inst.

Per Mail Steamer and Overland. 1¼ cts. (Gold) per lb. gross, per s.s. *Empress of India*, on or about 26th inst., per s.s. *Manchuria*, on 22nd inst.

EXCHANGE closes at 2/9¾ for 4 m/s. Documents on London.

" 67¾ for 4 m/s. Credits on New York.

EA—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 16th August, 1905.

Business reported since the 9th inst., is as under:—

	1905.	1904.
Settlements	3,861 ½-Chests.	nil. ½-Chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	1,393 "	nil. "
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ningchows	Tls. 667 ½-Chests, at Tls. 15.25 @	19.50 per picul.
Oopacks	" 377 "	" 11.30 "
Oonams	" 1,260 "	" 10.50 "
Oonfaas	" 1,557 "	" 12.25 "
		" 15.00 "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 17th August, 1904.

	1905.	1904.
HANKOW TEA.		
Settlements	428,272 ½-Chests.	575,472 ½-Chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	8,598 "	1,039 "
Stock	31,951 "	13,222 "
Arrivals	468,826 "	589,733 "
KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements	177,182 ½-Chests.	195,402 ½-Chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	3,404 "	8,474 "
Stock	5,592 "	9,699 "
Arrivals	186,124 "	213,575 "

The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of date.

The export to 12th inst. as per Custom Returns stands thus:—

	Season 1905 x 1906	Season 1904 x 1905	Season 1903 x 1904	Season 1902 x 1903	Total 1905.	Total 1904.	Total 1903.
Re-exports.							
Season 1905 x 1906	32,283,133 lbs.	11,396,400 lbs.					
" 1904 " 1905	40,676,737 "	12,992,824 "					
" 1903 " 1904	34,826,213 "	13,372,651 "					
" 1902 " 1903	29,439,429 "	11,810,871 "					
	Total	Total	Total				
1905.	1904.	1903.					
Vi Shanghai,							
To Great Britain	2,263,267 lb.	6,311,819 lbs.	6,089,928 lbs.				
" United States and Canada	2,162,699 "	3,757,309 "	4,116,106 "				
" Continent	1,780,299 "	4,236,829 "	1,984,381 "				
" Russia in Europe	39,456 "	106,883 "	13,184,737 "				
" do. via North	— "	— "	13,631,070 "				
" Shanghai	2,778,512 "	2,426,759 "	2,016,609 "				
Direct 1905.	Gr. Britain.	Port Said.	Continent.				
S. S. "Fallodon Hall"	1,566,493 lbs.	nil. lbs.	nil. lbs.				
S. S. "Spithead"	4,714,193 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Ocean Monarch"	4,961,660 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Howick Hall"	2,707,471 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Indian Monarch"	5,958,895 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Eastry"	3,159,561 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Powel Andrejeff"	151,800 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Shadwell"	3,190,364 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Ras Ella"	2,433,025 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Norge"	1,625,809 "	nil. "	nil. "				
Direct, 1904.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.					
S. S. "Glenturret"	1,938,477 lbs.	nil. lbs.	nil. lbs.				
S. S. "Shrewsbury"	4,399,055 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Prometheus"	3,159,697 "	87,207 "	87,207 "				
S. S. "Armenia"	— "	6,089,909 "	6,089,909 "				
S. S. "Oceano"	5,080,935 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Ambria"	— "	5,423,096 "	5,423,096 "				
S. S. "Verona"	1,294,548 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Scottish Monarch"	2,505,693 "	nil. "	nil. "				
S. S. "Alesia"	— "	4,523,069 "	4,523,069 "				
S. S. "Prins Valdemar"	— "	16,333 "	16,333 "				

LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1905.

CONSTITUTION BUILDING.

25th August.

WITH Cabinet-making all democratic Governments are more or less familiar. Parliamentary and administrative crises are common enough to call for little comment, but it is otherwise with the building of a new Constitution. This is not a matter of everyday occurrence. Only one nation in Europe has had much experience in the process, and that is Russia's ally and friend, France. In that happy land, there is probably no Professor of History worth his salt who, between Monday morning and Saturday night, could not turn out a brand-new constitution fit for his own country or any other, and far more logically perfect than the clumsy old contrivance, half-patch-work, half-precedent, of which we British are rather given to be proud, but of which no one of us could give, offhand, any really connected account.

In his new difficulty, therefore, it is quite possible that the Czar will go for aid to France. He could not do better. There are good points in the British Constitution, which indeed may, to a certain extent, claim all others as its offspring; and there are excellencies in that of the United States of America, not the smallest of which may be found in the dozen amendments to it which have been found desirable since the original constitution was drawn up. But for theoretical and logical perfection some of the products of French brains surpass all others. Unfortunately, however, perfect as they were, some of these masterpieces in practice were found wanting. As Carlyle says, they wouldn't march. Now of all things it is necessary that a Constitution should be workable, that it should march, and the reason why we suppose that the Czar at this juncture will, if an effective constitution be really intended, seek advice from France is because from bitter experience the French have learnt what is likely to march and what is not. No teaching is so forcible as that of failure. His Bourbonic Majesty of 1789 accepted a Constitution to the sound of salvoes of cannon. Bygones were to be bygones. A new era had begun.

"Grande Acceptation! Constitution Monarchique!" echoed and re-echoed from street to street in excited Paris. Men vied with each other in the strength of their huzzas as, with a sickly smile, the Bourbon King rode by. They were less thoughtful than the Russians. The millennium had begun. The new Constitution had inaugurated it. The new Constitution, synonym of peace, plenty, and progress. How few thought that a path so carefully laid down should be the road to ruin, the direct way to the Reign of Terror. *Absit omen.*

A Frenchman having at his finger ends all the causes contributing to that great event should better than anybody else be able to foresee the probable course of things in Russia, where, notwithstanding the immense differences between the two cases, the position of affairs is comparable with that in France two centuries ago. In both the supreme power might be called autocratic. In both there is to be considered a large number of noble families living practically upon the State, and in both we have a vast body of ignorant peasants for some time writhing under the oppression of their self-appointed "betters." The French Constitution was a failure because all three of these bodies were more or less its enemies. The King had no intention of observing more of its provisions than he could possibly help: the nobles were quite determined that their hereditary privileges were to be defended to the last gasp; and the people soon discovered that though some hypocritical notice was being taken of their rights, the powers then existing had entirely forgotten that in addition to right the people had might. The 14th of July was the beginning of their exercise of it. The success of the present Russian experiment will probably be proportioned to the extent to which the Czar and his nobles have learnt the lesson of the French Revolution.

"I lay it down as an undeniable position," said a well-known statesman of the past, in a memorandum to the then Emperor of Austria, "that a Government in order to be strong needs more than good laws. Besides sound principles, its mode of action must be in harmony with its position." Herbert Spencer in his *Essay on Political Institutions* lays down the

rule that we must not let our dislike to Governments of a certain kind blind us to their fitness for their environment. We must, he says, keep before us the truth that in human actions the absolutely bad may be the relatively good, and the absolutely good the relatively bad.

This is but another way of putting the homely saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison. We must, therefore, not be too prone to cry out if the new Russian Constitution is not so perfectly democratic as that of the United States or England. Circumstances differ, and that Government will best be suited to the genius of a people which best studies their condition, their capacity for progress, and their desires. It is much more likely that the Russian experiment will follow very conservative lines than that it will launch out into wild-cat schemes more allied to socialism than to monarchy. We have as yet but scanty knowledge of its proposals, and such as we do know depend entirely upon the spirit in which they are carried out for their success. Broadly speaking, the new Constitution will divide Russia into two classes, those who favour succession to power, however high or however low, by inheritance—the autocratic and bureaucratic side,—and those who desire power to depend upon fitness—the democratic side. Hitherto the latter has found no voice whatever. In a Parliament, however restricted, the people will be able to make their voice heard. That should, in time, suffice, for political freedom is apt to irritate the camel which putting its nose into the tent for warmth finally pushed its way in completely, ousting the owner.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrit on the function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—Advr.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

PEACE.

THE DEADLOCK AT
PORTSMOUTH.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S
PROPOSED SOLUTION.

Tokio, 24th August.

The "Kokumin's" foreign correspondent at Portsmouth, N.H., reports that the situation has undergone a 'decisive' change, since the personal messenger from President Roosevelt has had a conference with Mr. de Witte and Baron Rosen.

President Roosevelt proposes the settlement of the disputed points by a reference to five persons of celebrity.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 24th August.

The conference met yesterday, but nothing has been disclosed.

It is known that President Roosevelt's proposal consists in Russia's repurchasing all or part of Saghalien for a sum to be determined hereafter, if the belligerents disagree. This, together with a payment from China for the cession of the railway, and the payment from Russia for the maintenance of the prisoners, will equal Japan's total war costs.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The conference has adjourned to Saturday, Mr. de Witte being desirous to refer to St. Petersburg the Japanese compromise asking Russia to repurchase half Saghalien for twelve hundred million yen (£120,000,000).—*Reuter.*

THE "TIMES" ON THE
SITUATION.

London, 24th August.

The "Times" says that there is no doubt the Japanese want peace, and are trying to make the peace easy for Russia.—*Exclusive service.*

NEWS FROM

ST. PETERSBURG

AND PEKING.

Peking, 24th August.

H.E. Hu Wei-té, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, wires to the Waiwipu that Russia adheres to her decision not to cede Saghalien

to Japan. The Minister thinks, that if Japan will allow Russia equal rights with herself in Manchuria, Russia may accept the Japanese proposal to limit Russia's naval force in the Far East.

The comment is made here that Russia is afraid of losing her prestige with China if she gives up Manchuria unconditionally, which will be equivalent to an admission that she has been vanquished by Japan; and she is now employing her usual diplomatic methods.—*Special service.*

GENERAL NEWS.

TERRIBLE COLLISION IN
THE INLAND SEA.

Tokio, 24th August.

The Japanese steamer Kinjo Maru, 2,033 tons, left Moji at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday last bound for Ujina, in the Inland Sea, with 161 officers and men of the Imperial Engineers on board. At 10.20 p.m. the same day, when two miles from the Himejima lighthouse, she was rammed by the N.Y.K. chartered steamer Baralong, 2,661 tons. The latter vessel was going so much faster and dealt her such a terrible blow, that the Kinjo Maru's bows rose up almost perpendicularly, and she sank in three minutes. There are 125 persons missing.

The Baralong rescued 36, of whom she transferred 18 to the tank steamer Goldmouth, 4,863 tons, bound for Moji.

Major Kobori, Lieutenant Shimachi, Sub-Lieut. Yamada, and two surgeons are among the missing. Three junior officers were wounded, of whom one, Sub-Lieut. Matsuda, was severely injured.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE TROUBLE IN GERMAN
EAST AFRICA.

London, 24th August.

The rising is spreading in German East Africa.

The natives attacked the German camp on two successive days, but were repulsed.—*Exclusive service.*

HOW MOSCOW GREETED
THE PARLIAMENT.

London, 24th August.

There were extraordinary scenes in Moscow when the Mayor proclaimed the Czar's manifesto.

The crowd greeted it with uproar and sang the Marseillaise, and there were fierce speeches expressing contempt for the manifesto.

The Municipality passed a resolution accepting the manifesto merely as a preliminary, and demanding freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of public meeting.—*Exclusive service.*

THE
MANSLAUGHTER CASE IN
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th August.

Aaron Ellis has been found guilty of the manslaughter of Gunner Simpson on Battery Path, and fined \$500, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment. The jury considered, by a majority of six to one, that there was provocation.—*Our own correspondent.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 23rd August.

Chancellor Prince Bulow, in reply to the order to make official inquiries into the question whether the Reichstag must be convened, has answered in the negative with regard to German South-West Africa and for the time being also for East Africa. In the meantime Dr. Stiebel, the Colonial Secretary, who had already left Berlin with leave, has been recalled to prepare at once a reorganisation of the Colonial Department.

There has been at Ischl a conference of the whole Cabinet presided over by Emperor Francis Joseph in order to discuss the Hungarian military question. The Emperor declared himself on this occasion most decidedly for the maintenance of the German language as the language of the Army.

The following telegrams are from
the "Kobe Herald":—

Newcastle, 13th August.

M. de Witte is trying to gain popularity by granting interviews to prominent newspaper representatives. He is giving publicity to a report that he earnestly desires to publish the proceedings of the negotiations, but that Japan refuses to acquiesce in this measure. His action in endeavouring to utilise the newspapers, however, is producing a bad effect and is alienating what little remains of the pro-Russian feeling in America.—"Jiji."

London, 15th August.

According to the Peking correspondent of the London "Times" (Dr. Morrison) now at the site of the conference, the maintenance of secrecy concerning the peace negotiations was first proposed by M. de Witte and agreed to by Baron Komura.—"Jiji."

The death is announced of Sir W. Laird Clowes, the naval critic.

The headquarters of the Russian Embassy in the United States have been transferred from Washington to Newcastle pending the completion of the negotiations.—"Mainichi."

17th August.

There have been sanguinary encounters at Riga between the workmen and the military, resulting in two hundred casualties. In the course of rioting at Bielostock, a bomb was thrown. The troops shot women and children in an indiscriminate slaughter. The Jews suffered enormously.

The trial of one hundred and thirty Russian bluejackets charged with mutinous conduct last June has commenced at Libau. The Czar has issued a Decree retiring four Admirals of the Black Sea Fleet.

—“Mainichi.”

The Tokio Foreign Department has received the following telegrams.—A Wolff Agency telegram from Moscow states that the Imperial Decree for the convocation of the National Assembly, together with the regulations in regard to it, will be issued on the 19th. Of the eight schemes for the organisation and constitution of the assembly which were drawn up, that prepared by M. Pobedonostseff has been adopted.

A Wolff News Agency telegram from Moscow reports that delegates of the small landholders in twenty-two provinces held a meeting there recently and passed the following resolutions:—

- 1.—That a National Assembly should be convoked as soon as possible.
- 2.—That both men and women over twenty years of age should be entitled to vote by secret ballot.
- 3.—That the National Assembly should have power to frame laws, and superintend the general administration and finance.
- 4.—That the persons of the members of the Assembly should be inviolable.
- 5.—That the ownership rights of the small holders of land should be extended.
- 6.—That religious instruction should not be compulsory, and that a system of free education should be established.
- 7.—That the schools should be freed from religious control.
- 8.—That free libraries should be established.

THE Senior Consul, Dr. Knappe, has had an interview with the Taotai on the subject of the boycott, and the Taotai stated that he was about to issue a proclamation calling on the merchants and traders to continue to buy and sell American goods as before the boycott was instituted.

THE R. M. S. Empress of China arrived at Vancouver at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

THE Great Northern str. Minnesota arrived at Yokohama from Seattle yesterday morning.

WE understand that the execution of the three Sikhs who were on the 14th ultimo sentenced to death for the murder of Lushman Tapa will take place at 8 a.m. to-morrow at the British Consular Gaol.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., to which the headquarters of the Russian Legation in America have been temporarily removed from Washington, is on an island at the mouth of the estuary on which Portsmouth stands.

THE P. & O. S. Nubia with the London mail of the 28th of July left Hongkong at 4 p.m. yesterday for Shanghai. She brings 481 chests of Malwa and 180 of Bengal opium; 13,248 bales of yarn; and 500 bales of cotton from Bombay.

WE learn that fatal cases of beriberi having occurred in the French municipal prisons, prompt measures were taken, the prisoners being removed and set to work in the open air. The prisons have been disinfected and everything possible has been done to bring them into a thoroughly sanitary state, and there is no fear of their being centres of infection. No cases of beriberi have been discovered since this was done.

A SERIOUS stabbing affray took place in Fearon Road on Wednesday night. About 9.30 p.m. two coolies, Song Ching-foo and Kong Ah-doo, employees of the Municipal Electrical Works, were passing along Fearon Road, the one in a ricsa, the other pulling it, when they were stopped by a party of Japanese who demanded a ride in the ricsa. Their request was refused, whereupon they pulled Song Ching-foo out of the ricsa and stabbed him in the back. Kong Ah-doo, the puller of the ricsa, called for help, but before the police arrived he was stabbed in the shoulder and the Japanese had rushed into a Japanese house close by. Three of them, S. Ogawa, J. Nishiyama, and G. Itaka, were arrested and were brought up at the Japanese Consular Court yesterday morning. The accused were remanded in custody until next day, one complainant being detained in hospital on account of his injuries and not yet able to appear.

THE following note is from the “Foochow Echo” of the 19th inst:—

The Wingard Challenge Cup was duly shot for last Saturday by five Clubs, and, as was generally anticipated, the Sportsmen's Gun Club won. The score of the winning Club reached the magnificent total of 184. Foochow came third on the list with a score of 163, which, though it looks poor when compared with the winning score, nevertheless means good shooting, especially considering the very unfavourable conditions which prevailed. A fresh breeze was blowing up the river, altogether spoiling the throwing of the traps, No. 1 being especially difficult. Mr. Baker acted as referee, and Mr. Fergusson as scorer.

WE append the total scores of the competing Clubs.

Sportsmen's Gun Club	184.
Hongkong	175.
Foochow	163.
Shanghai	162.
Swatow	140.

TRUE to Chinese nature and unlovely is “H. H.'s” picture on the last page of yesterday's “Eastern Sketch” of “Things we meet when we go out in our Motor.” “H. H.” also sends two small sketches showing how Messrs. Lanning and Sheldon would have looked playing cricket a century ago, and a capital page of “Bad Ways,” which does not mean the new roads in the far west. “L.” contributes a sketch of two members of the Bandmann troupe, and sends them down to posterity with impossible legs. “L.” is generally such a slave to beauty that it is difficult to believe he can have drawn “The Unlovely Girl,” whom, however, he could not resist endowing with an excellent figure. “H. S.'s” portrait—it is not a caricature—of “Proverbial Philosophy” is admirable, and so is “R. R.'s” full-page impression of “Sammy.” The two-page cartoon of the arrival of the Taft party in Tokio, by an unknown artist, is a little crude in drawing, but full of life and vigour.

THE C. M. S. Hsinyü, which arrived here on the 23rd inst. from Chefoo, reports that on the 22nd inst. at 6.45 p.m., in Lat. 34.56 N., Long. 122.38 E., she passed the ship Henrietta, bound to Tsingtao, with main and mizzen topmasts, foremast and jibboom, gone, standing in towards Tsingtao, under jury foremast, main and mizzen lower masts and jury topmasts.

WE have received papers with dates from Tokio to the 18th, Yokohama the 19th, Kobe the 20th, and Nagasaki the 22nd inst.—In the late typhoon an O. S. K. steamer was stranded at Yokaiichi, and the beacon light on Fukuse Rock, Hizen, was destroyed.—News comes from the front that nearly all the bridges have been destroyed by the deluges of rain, which is delaying the forward movement.—Major-General Naito is to be Commander-in-Chief of the garrison of Saghalien.—The Governor of Hokkaido proposes that one or two of the steamers captured by Japan should be fitted up as floating museums to display the products of Hokkaido in the most important ports of the world.—The reclamation at Nagasaki was damaged to the extent of ¥120,000 in the typhoon of the 8th inst.—The N. Y. K. is about to place the chartered steamer Borax on its Shanghai line.—The death is announced of General Sir M. G. Gerard, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., while returning home from being with the Russian forces in Manchuria. Pneumonia carried him off at Irkutsk.

AFTER an interval of six years, during which for various causes the Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Shanghai have published no report, the twenty-fourth yearly report has just been issued. The good work of the Society goes steadily on and the number of the local poor helped during last year was about thirty families, some composed of six or more persons, almost all children. There was only one application for assistance from a stranger and a small grant was made. The expenses of the Society having increased till they exceeded the income, the funds in hand were getting low when some ladies and gentlemen in the community organised the bazaar held last December in the Town Hall. This realised over \$6,000, and although the proceeds were not included in last year's account they will enable the Society to carry on for some time. The accounts which bear the signature of Mr. F. X. S. M. Gutierrez as treasurer, show an income during the year of \$1,086.50, which added to \$623.25 remaining in hand from 1903 made \$1,709.75 for disposal. The expenditure included \$595.50 for rice; \$496.50 for weekly grants; \$100 for occasional grants; and \$300 for orphans. The balance in hand at the end of the year, exclusive of the bazaar proceeds, was \$117.25.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 18th inst.—No Shanghai dog may land in Hongkong for six months from the 11th inst.—A new tower 58 feet high is being built for the Green Island Light, and from next new year the light will be visible for 18 miles.—Basil Thomas, nine years old, was knocked down by a motor car on Morrison Hill, Hongkong, and his thigh was fractured.—A meeting on the 12th of some 800 Chinese to organise the boycott in Hongkong was dissolved as illegal.—The inhabitants of Macao are escaping to Hongkong, frightened by earthquake shocks, but these shocks, in a

much slighter form, have also been felt at Hongkong, where a verandah fell down.—There are still occasional plague cases in Hongkong.—Big game shooters are notified that a party of four tigers have been located in a cave close to a village north of Canton. They have cleared the village of its dogs.—Mr. Basil Taylor writes to the "China Mail" that there will be a very remarkable display of shooting stars at and after 10 p.m. on the 18th of November next.—The C. N. S. Tsinan, from Kuchinotzu to Hongkong, had a bad time in the typhoon on the 8th.—Fitzgerald's Circus continued to command crowded tents in Hongkong.—The Marine Magistrate in Hongkong on the 17th sentenced thirty-three of the crew of the s.s. Courtfield to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour and the forfeiture of two days' pay, because they refused work for one day at Nagasaki on the 16th of June in consequence of being offered salt junk to eat in port, where fresh meat was easily obtainable.—The vilest pro-boycott placards were being put up by Chinese in Hongkong.—The West York, an iron barque of 722 tons gross, bound from Hongkong to Borneo in ballast, was wrecked on the way down on Palawan, and the Captain and nine of the crew are reported to be on shore, in a desperate condition, depending on rain to save them from dying of thirst.

THE Hongkong papers tell a story of an incident there a few days ago which was a remarkable instance of answer to prayer. A Chinese woman in great distress went into a joss-house in Hongkong to pray the gods to restore some clothing which had been stolen from her house. A Chinese policeman heard her praying, went up to her, and said: "Come with me," and took her to the police station, where she found her clothes, which a coolie had been arrested that morning on suspicion that he had stolen them.

THE "South China Morning Post" has the following table of the averages of the English team in the five test matches, received from a correspondent:—

	Matches.	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
1 F. S. Jackson.....	5	9	492	144*	2	70.28
2 C. B. Fry	4	7	348	144	1	58.00
3 Tyldesley	5	9	424	112*	1	53.00
4 Rhodes	4	5	146	39*	2	48.66
5 R. H. Spooner.....	2	3	131	79	0	43.28
6 A. C. MacLaren.....	4	7	303	140	0	43.28
7 Hirst	3	4	105	40*	1	35.00
8 Hayward	5	9	305	82	0	33.88
9 Arnold	4	5	74	40	2	24.66
10 B. J. T. Bosanquet	3	6	85	27	2	21.25
11 Lilley	5	5	93	37	0	18.60
12 Haigh	2	2	25	14	0	12.50
13 W. B. Brearley.....	2	2	11	11	0	11.00
14 A. O. Jones	2	4	40	30	0	10.00
15 Gunn (J)	1	1	8	8	0	8.00
16 Warren	1	1	7	7	0	7.00
17 Denton	1	2	12	12	0	6.00
18 G. L. Jessop.....	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
19 Blythe.....	1	1	0	0	0	0.00

* Signifies not out.

It was announced the other day that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been appointed umpire in the coming arbitration between the Straits Settlements Government and the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company to decide on the price to be paid by the Government for the undertaking. The "Straits Times" now announces that the following gentlemen are

understood to have been retained, and will probably arrive in Singapore some time early in October. For the Government, Messrs. J. C. Inglis, Balfour Brown, K.C., and William Matthews, C.M.G.; for the Dock Company, Lord Robert Cecil K.C., Sir Edward Boyle, K.C. and Mr. Meik. Mr. Inglis is general manager of the Great Western Railway, and Mr. Matthews is known in Singapore as the head of Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews.

We learn from the "Times of Ceylon" that the intermediate Messageries steamer Annam went aground thirty miles east of Djibouti, owing to some accident to her machinery, and was three days on the reef, before she was towed off by H. M. S. Perseus. She was apparently undamaged for, as reported by cable, she continued her homeward voyage at once. The M. M. S. Dumbéa, outward-bound, put in at Suez for a day or two, having met with bad weather.

THE cricket match at Colombo on the 1st and 2nd inst., Europeans v. Ceylonese, is stated by the "Times of Ceylon" to have displayed the finest cricket witnessed in Ceylon for some years past. The Ceylonese won by four wickets, the score being: Europeans, 154 and 167; Ceylonese, 182 and 142 for 6 wickets.

ONE has a feeling that the extra numbers of the "Graphic" must have coloured illustrations as well as a large coloured picture to put on a screen, but this year's Summer Number has only a moderately large coloured supplement, decidedly good of its kind, though monotonous in colouring, after J. H. F. Bacon, A. R. A., "To gallant speech and bearing a fair ear bendeth low." The cover "Wireless Telegraphy" by St. George Hare, R. L., is really clever, but the rest of the illustrations are all in black and white, many of them being excellent reproductions of popular pictures. The letterpress includes stories by R. M. Croker, Ambrose Pratt, E. F. Benson, R. Murray Gilchrist, G. Mills, William Le Queux, and the Rev. S. Baring Gould; and there are several humorous pages, and some verses.

WRITING of the last Japanese loan, the "Globe" says:—There has been a large over-subscription, and, although no time is being wasted, it will take some few days to get out the allotments. It is stated that £100,000,000 worth of the loan has been applied for in London, and that this over-subscription is not so largely due to "stags" and premium-hunters as may commonly be supposed. The genuine small investor likes to get in early when he can, and there is no doubt that Japanese loans have become a favourite form of security with him. The premium was small yesterday, but this was due to heavy German sales. When these were once out of the way, the premium improved $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. It is likely to go much better.—"H. D. P."

It appears that the great sailor Paul Jones, the "Father of the American Navy," whose remains have just been transferred from Paris to the States with much pomp and circumstance, owed his invulnerability to a coat of mail which he wore under his outer clothing, and which he gave to his friend John Hyslop, with whom he used to reside when he was in New York. The coat is made of hammered wrought iron and weighs thirty pounds, and is lined with strong canvas

stuffed with horsehair. It is now in the possession of a Mr. C. L. Chadeayne, of Yonkers, N. Y., as we learn from the "New York Times" of the 15th ult.

SOOCHOW.

FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

20th August.

Boycott Reflections.

As one floats in a sampan between the fair shores of Soochow, picturesque, beautiful, and wealthy, one wonders if it would be altogether beautiful if the accessories were Venetian or otherwise Italian; but perhaps to the Chinese their beloved Soochow is all the more charming because it is teeming with Chinese life. Has Soochow plumped for the boycott or hasn't it? There was a rumour that they had piled up all the American cigarettes of the "Pinhead" brand last week and burned them; then it was contradicted. Anyway, they had thought of it, talked of it, and would like to have done it, if they had not feared they might be out of pocket by so doing. On another occasion, the American men of Boston did actually throw the tea overboard. They too had been deeply wronged, their pride wounded, their feelings trampled on. Their commerce already half-strangled by Cromwell's Commercial Navigation Act, which obliged their ships to return empty, limiting them to trade only with the mother-country; how were they to endure the further burden of a duty on tea, or the exactions of the Stamp Act, or even a duty, retained as an assertion of right upon six indifferent articles of commerce, such as lead, glass, painters' colours? They could not endure it, it was too much, it was the bricks without straw. From that hour they sought opportunity to get free from us.

Great happenings, such as the American Revolution, often grow rapidly out of seemingly small beginnings. Wounded sentiment often carries the course of events further than would political expediency, or political conflict. There has been, no doubt, a ranking pique at the back of the boycott movement. Was not a mandarin treated as a common emigrant, and cast into prison? Are the Chinese indifferent to the restrictions imposed upon their entry into the United States? Is the avaricious Chinaman to be balked of his commercial ambitions without striking a blow? Are there to be no reprisals, no retaliation?

"Hereditary yellow bondsmen, know ye not, who would be free themselves must strike the blow. To arms, then, China! En avant, Celestial compatriots! Oust the mighty Americans from their seat, and send these rich men empty away." It is with this sort of stuff that the native papers are misleading their readers.

H. C. B.

JAPAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokio, 16th August.

Peace Prospects.

The peace negotiations are proceeding in the ordinary course and rather quickly but not necessarily smoothly. Japan's conditions and Russia's counter-proposal are to be discussed seriatim. The Japanese are excited over the fact that

the Russian Peace Commission is disclosing inner details of the negotiations, despite the original resolution for secrecy. This Russian loquacity is apparently aimed at securing the sympathy of outsiders. In this context, one of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries is said to have announced that a resolution for secrecy was adopted at the beginning of the negotiations and that Japan will loyally observe it.

A party of American financiers, Messrs. Lewinson, Seligman, Strauss, and Schiff, is consulting with Mr. de Witte regarding the solution of the Jewish question in Russia. Mr. Seligman states that financial negotiations will be conducted later. But unless they have definite assurances of the successful issue of the peace negotiations, the American financiers will not fall in with the loan question. In the meantime, the Japanese are generally optimistic, and the leading papers here say that if the negotiations are broken off by the Russian refusal of the moderate Japanese demands, none of this country men would regret the withdrawal of the peace proposals, and that in that case Russia alone will be held responsible for having disgraced the world's humanity and peace. Tokio does not wonder at Russia's preliminary kicking, which is a matter of necessity for her to save her face, but which means practically nothing.

At the Front.

The military interest is now virtually concentrated in the North, as the lull was kept up in Manchuria. Nevertheless, some Tokio papers ask whether the signing of a peace protocol or another great battle in Manchuria will be the next great event to record.

A Japanese officer writing to one of his friends in Tokio says that the total Russian forces in Manchuria seem to be under twenty corps and number about 600,000. He insists that military successes do not depend upon the numerical strength or the quality of arms, but they are principally due to the morale among the troops. General Linievitch, concentrating his troops between Pamiencheng and Changchun, hopes to assume the offensive in a manner diametrically opposite to that of General Kuropatkin. But it remains to be seen whether his plan will be satisfactorily realised. The present consensus of opinion is that another great battle will be fought in September, if it becomes necessary.

Saghalien.

In Karafuto (Saghalien) there have been no significant moves of late. In the meanwhile, the naval reconnaissances off Kamchatka and in the Okhotsk Sea are interesting, but owing to the lack of means of communication, there have been received no reports about the results of the operations. Lieut.-General Lyapnoff and twelve other Russian officers from Saghalien, with 1,000 men, were landed at Aomori on the 14th. The officer prisoners are to be quartered at Hirosaki and Sendai and the men at Narashino. The comparatively small number of volunteers taken prisoner is due to the fact that these soldiers have generally escaped, giving up their arms, but they are expected to gradually surrender to the Japanese. All non-combatants from North Saghalien were dispatched to a certain point in Primorsk simultaneously with the departure of the combatants for Japan. It is said that the residents of Primorsk were found to have fled and their vacant houses were occupied by the non-combatants from Saghalien. The prisoners in

Saghalien are steadily increasing and according to the latest returns they number about 5,102.

With regard to the numerous changes in the names of places on the Saghalien coast and elsewhere, which have recently been made, it is reported that a letter has been addressed to the Hydrographic Bureau at Tokio by Captain Pfoundes. In this the writer points out the danger to navigation and the increased risk of errors which may be occasioned by erasing the names of well-known land-marks and substituting new ones not mentioned in Sailing Directions, &c. He expresses the hope that in making further use of charts the old names will be retained bracketed with the new ones. The writer also takes the opportunity of calling attention to the need for a uniform international standard of spelling the names of places on charts.

Corean Coasting Trade.

An agreement regarding Japanese coastwise navigation in Corea has been at last signed at Seoul. This is only for the formal recognition of what has long been practised. Japanese steamers have been trading between all the unopen ports of Corea in the names of Coreans.

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minutes of Committee Meeting held within the Rooms of the Chamber, No. 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Friday, the 15th of August 1905, at 4.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. D. Little (Chairman), C. Brodersen, H. W. Buckland, H. G. Dowler, J. N. Jameson, A. McLeod, J. Stern, and the Acting Secretary.

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. C. Brodersen was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. A. Wright.

Coinage of Copper Cash.—Proposed draft of letter to the Senior Consul in reply to his letter of the 13th of July is approved.

Boycott of American Goods.—Letter without signature, purporting to come from the Native Piece Goods merchants, is laid on the table, and the Secretary is instructed to write to the Secretary of the Piece Goods Guild asking for the list of signatures.

Customs Notification No. 636.—Letter from Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons and fifteen others having been circulated it is decided to address the Commissioner of Customs asking him to reconsider the notification.

Paris Sanitary Convention.—Letter from the Hongkong Chamber is read, and the Secretary is instructed to get further information on the subject.

After the transaction of some further business the meeting adjourns.

The following correspondence is ordered for publication:—

Shanghai, 13th July 1905.

W. D. LITTLE, Esq.,

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed copies of a letter and memorandum received from Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, relating to the minting of copper cash in China.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DR. KNAPPE.

COPY TRANSLATIONS.

Peking, 4th July, 1905.

SIR,—You asked me to forward a letter from the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce dated 2nd June 1905 concerning the minting of copper coin by the Chinese authorities.

I have not omitted to bring this communication to the notice of my honourable colleagues. The matter was thoroughly looked into, but several of those present said they wished further information on several points.

I have the honour to forward you herewith the memorandum which sets out these points, and I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward same to the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

A. v. MUMM.

German Consul,

Doyen of the Consular Corps, Shanghai.

Copy.

Memorandum.

Statements in the letter of the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, dated the 2nd June 1905, to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, on which further information is desirable.

1.—The following Provincial mints are established or projected.

Which of the fifteen mints enumerated have been already established, and which are projected but not yet established?

Source of the statements given.

In a recent issue of the Peiyang Kuanpao it is stated that there are eighteen mints for the production of copper coins. Of these Kuanghsi, Yunnan, Fengtien, and Tientsin (Board of Revenue) mints are not mentioned in the Chamber of Commerce list.

The Peiyang Kuanpao gives the share of profits each mint is ordered to provide annually towards the expenditure of the Lien ping chu (Military Commission), amounting to a total of 7,050,000 taels. Doubtless these mints will continue to give a profit, at least until the quantity of coin produced by them reaches the point at which no more can be absorbed by internal commerce. It is not unlikely, however, that the Chinese Government imagine that they have here a perennial source of profit; and to warn them against the danger of depreciation owing to over issue seems a quite legitimate step for the Representatives of Powers to take who have Treaties containing a clause similar to Article XII of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902. Whether the Representatives of Powers which have not concluded such Treaties can nevertheless appeal to the British, American, and Japanese, is of course a question for them to decide.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce refers the Diplomatic Body to the statements given on page XII and XIII of the Report on the Trade of China and Abstract of Statistics published this year by the Imperial Maritime Customs. The publication estimates the output for 1904 at 1,745 millions of copper pieces (variously denoted as one hundredth of a dollar and ten mills), while the Chairman of the Chamber estimates that when the whole of the mints, new and old, are in operation, the annual output will be 16,413 million pieces, or nearly ten times as many. An explanation of the apparent difference between these two estimates is to be desired. And further, as these new coins are presumably to replace the existing cash, it would be useful if the Chamber could inform us how many of such pieces (including fractional coins such as he speaks of in the last paragraph of his letter) would, in the opinion of his

Chamber, be required for a population of 400 millions of people.

The Chairman remarks that in permitting the Provincial Authorities to produce these ten-cash pieces in varying intrinsic values she (China) is evading her Treaty obligations. Something more explicit than this statement is necessary as a foundation for a remonstrance to the Chinese Government against evasion of Treaty obligations.

It is desirable that precise information, accompanied by expert evidence, should be furnished as to what mints have produced ten-cash pieces of a less intrinsic value than the assumed standard, and to what extent such issues vary from the standard.

Doctor KNAPPE,

H. I. G. M. Consul-General
and Senior Consul, Present.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th July enclosing copies of a letter and memorandum received from Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, relating to the minting of copper cash in China.

I note from the letter that the question was thoroughly looked into by the Ministers, but that several of those present wished for further information on several points, which are set forth on the memorandum.

The information given by the Chamber was derived from Merchants and Bankers who have given careful study to the question, but it is extremely difficult to obtain through unofficial channels absolutely accurate information as to the present producing power of the various mints established. If the four Mints which appear to have been omitted from our list, are added to the 15 established or projected, as stated in my letter, the total would be 19 or a discrepancy of one only as against the figures quoted from the Pei-yang Kuangpao. It is rumoured that other new Minting Establishments are projected in various places, but authentic information is not allowed to transpire in the interests of those concerned, until the contracts for the supply of the machinery, etc., are completed.

The estimate of production by the Statistical Secretary of the I. M. Customs was for the year 1904 whereas the Chamber's estimate was the possible result in say 1906 when all the machines, old and new, may be expected to be in full working order.

It is very difficult to get authentic information as to the possible or projected production; this however the Chinese Central Government should be in a position to supply.

The Chamber regret that they are unable to give an opinion as to how many cash pieces should be required for the Empire of China, but the Central Government from their long experience should be able to form an accurate estimate on this point and should regulate the provincial issue of coins accordingly, in the same way as these matters are carried out in Western Countries.

Regarding the varying intrinsic values of the coins turned out by the different Provincial Governments, it may be stated that such deviations are said to amount to 5/10 per cent on coins wholly manufactured in China and fully as much on unstamped copper discs imported from various countries and stamped in China.

I note that the question as to whether the Representatives of Powers who have not Treaties containing a clause similar to Article II of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902, can appeal to the British,

American, and Japanese is one for them to decide.

The belief of this Chamber that the Chinese Provincial Governments imagine, as pointed out in His Excellency's Memorandum, that they have a perennial source of income from the profit of the Mints after defraying the initial substantial cost of the mints; and their probable inability to grasp the dangers of depreciation owing to overissue, was the reason of the Chamber addressing the Ministers on the subject. The Chamber realising the immense danger to foreign trade if the currency is not regulated, venture to commend the question generally to the earnest attention of the Ministers and especially to the Representatives of the great Trading Nations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 8th August 1905.

SIR,—The Boycott movement against American Goods has, in the opinion of this Chamber gone further than the subscribers thereto, belonging to the Trading classes, anticipated. It has gone out of hand and threatens Foreign Trading interests generally. Many non-American Firms handle American manufactures and severe losses to Foreign and Chinese Merchants may result.

While condemning the hasty action of unauthorised agitators, the success of which would prove hostile to foreign and the best native interests generally, we request your assistance in inducing the Chinese Authorities to pacify popular feeling, to make public the conciliatory attitude of the American Government and to bring about a cessation.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

Doctor KNAPPE,
Consul General for Germany and
Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 12th August 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8th inst., which I have submitted to the Consular Body.

We have telegraphed the contents of your letter to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking and asked them to approach the Chinese Authorities with the request to stop the actions of agitators and to pacify popular feeling.

I have also received instructions to see the Taotai in the matter as soon as he returns from Nanking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Dr. KNAPPE.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, Esq.,
Chairman of the General Chamber
of Commerce.

Shanghai, 4th July, 1905.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Pilot Board held at the Custom House on the 1st inst., at which Messrs. W. S. Jackson and E. C. Lane were present, having been requested by the Pilots to represent them, and to discuss the Regulations for the Shanghai Pilotage Service, the Board decided to recommend the General Pilotage Authority to amend the last paragraph of Rule 74 of the Regulations so as to have it read:—

"But before a Pilot's License will be so renewed, he must produce a certificate of good practical eye-sight, of recent date,

from an I. M. Customs Surgeon or from a Surgeon of one of the Foreign Men-of-War in Port."

I have therefore the honour to request you to place the proposed amendment before the Members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce for their consideration and approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. CARLSON,
Harbour Master.

H. W. BUCKLAND, Esq.,
Representative of the
Shanghai General Chamber
of Commerce on the Pilot Board.

Shanghai, 7th July, 1905.

W. A. CARLSON, Esq.,
Harbour Master,
Present.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to inform you that the amendment of the last paragraph of Rule 74 of the Regulations for Shanghai Pilotage Service, as submitted in your letter of the 4th inst. to the Chamber's Representative has the approval of my Committee.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
L. E. CANNING,
Acting Secretary.
Harbour Master's Office,

Shanghai, 7th July 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date,

wherein you inform me that the Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has approved the amendment of Rule 74 of the Regulations for the Shanghai Pilotage Service as quoted in my letter of the 4th instant,

and, in reply thereto, to inform you that the Consular Body having also signified its approval, the Rule as amended will come into operation at once, and the Manager of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association will be informed to that effect to-day.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. CARLSON,
Harbour Master.

L. E. CANNING, Esquire.

Acting Secretary,
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

A Chinese Honeymoon.

For what was originally expected to be their farewell appearance the Bandmann Opera Company had selected "A Chinese Honeymoon," which, well-known as it is to Shanghai playgoers, has not yet lost any of its popularity. Thus there was again no stinting of the applause last night, and the house was as packed as it has been all through the season. The management had wisely forestalled a frequent criticism when plays representing scenes in China or Japan are presented, by issuing a special notice claiming indulgence in regard to the dressing. While doing everything in their power to be as near as possible in this respect to the Strand production, they sadly feared this would not pass muster before an audience, which had a thorough knowledge of Chinese dress. It has always seemed to

us rather a poor criticism, the object of the players being to give a picturesque dressing rather than one strictly accurate, and no complaint could be made that last night's dresses were not picturesque. The stage pictures which are a feature of "A Chinese Honeymoon" were indeed always pleasing and full of animation and the second scene was exceptionally prettily set.

Mr. Cole was of course the Mr. Pineapple, and little more than that need be said, for with such material to work upon the genial comedian was perfectly happy. He introduced a lot of entirely fresh business and the house was laughing heartily with him long after midnight. Miss Nora Morra had to challenge comparison with Miss Alice Wade whose Fif is remembered as one of the cleverest impersonations ever given in Shanghai, and if she hardly caught the tremendous enthusiasm of Miss Wade, she "tried to be a lidy," and worked all through with the greatest good humour. And in singing voice she has, of course, an advantage over her predecessor. Miss Nina Leslie was the Princess, an excellent choice as it is principally a singing part; and a very attractive bevy of bridesmaids was formed of the Misses Pemberton, Caird, Forsythe, and Trench; while the Misses Quest and Ziegler were the maids of honour. Miss Karkeek got a lot of fun out of the part of the official mother-of-law for which she had a wonderful make-up, and Miss Corlass was contented with the comparatively small rôle of Mrs. Pineapple. Mr. Deane Percival made a dignified Emperor, and sang his song imperially, and Messrs Munro and Lester made an amusing pair of high dignitaries. Last but not least comes to be mentioned Mr. O'Connor, who once again made a smart young hero-lover.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

25th August.

The New Chinese Exclusion Treaty.

We learn from an official lately arrived from Peking that the Waiwupu demands from the U. S. Government that the following three clauses shall be inserted in the proposed new Exclusion Treaty, viz:—(a) that the policy of excluding Chinese labourers from entering the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands be waived; (b) that Chinese entering the United States shall be given the same favourable treatment as those of any other nationality entering that country, and that Chinese shall not suffer the indignity of being confined in wooden sheds or huts, like criminals; and (c) that Chinese immigrants shall be permitted to engage the services of legal representatives to conduct their cases, and that power of appeal to the higher Courts against the decisions of the lower Courts be also granted should said decisions be considered unjust. We also learn through the same source that Mr. Rockhill, the U. S. Minister at Peking, refuses to entertain the above demands.

The High Commissioners and their Suites.

Under the caption of "Attachés of high ability to go abroad" the "Peiching Jihpao," or "Peking Daily News," contains the following which we translate:—The Mission that is now going abroad to study the methods of government and political conditions of the various countries to be visited, under four high Ministers of State, possesses a number

of most carefully selected attachés. The most able amongst them are the following gentlemen who are attached to the suite of His Excellency Hsu Shih-ch'ang, Grand Councillor and Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, namely, Taotai Chu Pao-fay and Chang Tsung-hsiang and Ch'eng Pih-kuang, First-class Secretaries of the Board of Revenue; Messrs. Wan Ping-chung (Secretary of the Imperial Patent Office of the Grand Secretariat) and Shih Chih-tse (expectant prefect) attached to H.E. Tuan Fang, Governor of Hunan; and Messrs. Wu Kwan-kien (expectant Taotai and Director of Studies of the Nanyang College) and Lu Tsung-yü (First-class Secretary of one of the Six Boards) on the staff of H.E. Tai Hung-tze, Vice President of the Board of Revenue.

The Working of the Revised Laws.

According to a Peking dispatch the man who was found in the vicinity of the Paofo Throne hall the other day and arrested on the supposition that he was a would-be assassin has turned out to be a lunatic named Chia Wan-fu. Our first information that he was executed the third day after his arrest appears to have been premature, although according to the old régime, prior to the revision of the laws by their Excellencies Wu Ting-fang and Shên Chia-pên, the man being caught within the forbidden precincts of the Imperial Palaces, and under suspicious circumstances, would have suffered the last penalty, whether lunatic or sane. By the operation of the revised laws as sanctioned by special edict of the Emperor, however, the extenuating circumstance of lunacy has been taken into account, with the result that the man has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The Chinese people have indeed something to be thankful for towards the revisers of the present criminal code of their country, and especially to H.E. Wu Ting-fang who first broached the question of law revision.

THE PEOPLING OF GREATER BRITAIN.

WRITTEN FOR THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."

"Go forth, and increase, and multiply, and replenish the earth." They have done it. How do you like the result? Any day you may drive down the Nanking Road and see eight Chinamen all in a row, all stripped to the waist, leaning over the counter looking into the street. And in every store there are twenty or thirty of them. One may well ask what do they all do, and how do they live? They live indeed on very little; a large proportion of their food consists of herbaceous concoctions. We are constantly kept in mind now of our great colonial Empire. We are told "to think imperially." One of the chief requirements is to people the Empire. Where and of what kind is population desirable? The question arises; as it is with them will it so be with us? as they are now, shall we so be, when Canada, South Africa, and Australia contain some hundred of millions of humanity? No thank God, no, with our vast stock-raising regions, with lands richly producing corn and wine, our millions of acres may seem like anthills with population in the coming centuries, but the food supply will be always more and more abundant. When all those rich fertile acres of Canada are dotted with farms, ever more and more sub-divided among the sons and grandsons, there will always be

bread, milk, butter, and cheese, and in the ranching districts the best of beef. But what is happening? The alien is coming in to take possession of the noblest and best provinces of Canada in one long, continuous stream? They come, and we freely give them the land. Germans, French, Swedes, Norwegians, Doukhobors, Galicians, Roumanians, they come, they come. Where, and O where, is the little wee Englishman? *Non est*. He is a great rarity. "Go over there," you are told, "ten miles off, and you will find so-and-so, he is an Englishman, he will be glad to have a talk with you." Why with 48,000,000 population, and an average of 500,000 unemployed can we not settle our own colonies? The proportion of agricultural population to town population in the British Isles is 7,000,000 to 35,000,000. The Irish nearly all go to the States to get away from the hated British rule. The Englishman, when you do find him, is most likely a Scotchman. Our farming class has been dwindling for more than half a century, since the introduction of machinery, and the growth of the great manufacturing towns, with their vast agglomerations of humanity. Since those days of the great industrial revolution, the one idea of our impoverished country-people towards bettering themselves has been to flock to the towns. Mechanics and artisans we have by the thousand, but those who are efficient naturally remain at home. Meantime these races of Eastern Europe can furnish us with hordes of barbaric peasants, who, under miserable conditions, have been farmers for centuries. Ground down as they have been under the iron heel of oppression, Canada is indeed a land of liberty for them, where they have a chance not only to live and till their land, and tend their cattle unmolested, but even to amass wealth.

Take for instance, the Galicians, who first a generation or so ago came out of South Russia, where they were heavily taxed and persecuted by the official class. They found existence in their own land so insupportable that they trekked into the Austrian province of Galicia. There they found the Poles, who oppressed them even more than they had been used to, taxing them upon every conceivable detail of life. Why did they find the Poles in Galicia. Because in the three famous partitions of Poland toward the close of the 18th century, Galicia was the province of Poland that fell to the share of Austria, when Catherine II took the Eastern provinces and Frederick the Great the Western, and Joseph II took Galicia. I know people in England who have several times made a trip to Moscow via Cracow and Warsaw, and have actually seen these poor people at the beginning of their long trek to Canada, as I have seen them at the other end. It seems that they leave from the neighbourhood of a place called Czernowicz (Ichernovitz) and come by Warsaw, Cracow, Berlin, and Hamburg, and thence to New York or Halifax. The happy hunting ground of the Norwegians was North Dakota; many have left their farms in Dakota to come to N. W. Canada, some have gone back. The Galicians speak the Ruthenian language, a dialect of Russian; they and the Poles can easily understand one another. The Roumanian language is altogether different. There is a considerable admixture of Greek words and some from the Latin. It would seem that Roumania in the days of the Roman Empire meant the "Roman Province." Galician for water, is "wadah" accent on the "ah" for "fly," "moukah," cf. Latin, "Muc-a," French, "Mouche". "Man" is Czownik (Chulook); Ozloa the soul or spirit. "Wick" for ever—in sæcula. The English are not the only people, who have adapted the ancient, Latin hymns. Some of them as the "adoro te devote," "Veni

Creator Spiritus," etc., run well in the English rhythm and metre. So the Poles and Galicians have the "Isbe Confessor," and all the other liturgical, Breviary hymns in their own language, with exactly the same metre and rhythm as the Latin. Out of these various races, who gradually discard their own language for English, making haste even to Anglicise their names—of the numerous Pauls, Peters, Michaels, Ivans, and Wasyls, Ivan at once becomes John, and Wasyl not as it should be Basil, but Bill, or Willie—but as all these people shake up and blend together, it may be supposed that there will eventuate a composite amalgam of hybrid English or Canadians. Already many of them blush for their antecedents and refuse to call themselves anything but Canadians. But strange things are happening. One day, I watched some little Norwegians and Germans at play with Galician children, and distinguishing themselves from these products of Eastern Europe, a Norwegian boy spoke of himself, and the Germans, as "us English boys" although they had certainly not a drop of English blood in their veins. When land in those regions has become a greater bargain even than it is now, there are the rich Indian Reserves, which as the aborigines dwindle away, may in time fall a spoil to settlers, but there will be millions of acres to fill up first. The British Government, and the C. P. R. Co., and the Hudson Bay Company are sending forth their messengers into the highways and byways, and compelling them, with a standing invitation, to come in, and possess the land. One thing is certain, that is that these poor fortune-seekers have come to stay. Many of them have already passed the days of their probation, and nothing short of driving them out would make them go. They have found salvation and they know enough to hold it fast. It is a curious irony of fate that in the old days the Hudson Bay Company, wanting to keep the wealth of the country to themselves, discouraged settlers, drawing a gloomy picture of Canada, representing it as a land of eternal snows, harsh and inhospitable, etc., in days when, if there had been more settlement it would certainly have been from England and France. Those were the great days of the Hudson Bay Company, that "Company of Gentlemen Adventurers, formed in 1694," who, beginning with the fur trade, have now become possessed of so large a share of the wealth, and land, and commerce of the country. Those were the days when, as it is said, George III would give away half a continent in exchange for a few fur skins for the backs of his chairs, etc. The only roads in that old time were the great waterways, the Saskatchewan (Swift River), Red River, etc. There was very little question of the young Scotchmen and Frenchmen who went west ever seeing home again. *Faute de mieux*, they married Indian squaws and the Scotch half-breeds and the French half-breeds are there for a memorial and a sign unto this day. There is still some traffic of rafts down the Saskatchewan, but the current is too swift for raft or scow to work up again. The best Indians of the North-West are the Crees (i.e. Little Sioux), and their language is also the purest. The commonest greetings are "Mitone mivassin meshkanow," "the roads are pretty good today," as the country is covered with sloughs and mudholes, this point is worthy of their remark; "Tanisi hit ityan" "How are you," or "Kimoioiansi tanisi iskasuankya", "What is your name." Other Indians of Western Canada

are the Bloods, the Crows, the Black Feet; down East in French Canada, the descendants of the Iroquois; in British Columbia, on the coast, the Chinooks, and up north the Takoo Indians, who look more like Italians. All these seem likely to dwindle and die out before the advance of the white races. Since Riou's rebellion the government have confined the Indians to their Reserves, which are of greater or less dimensions up to twelve square miles. With broad acres of beautiful, flowery pastureland, while they grudge to part with one tittle of it, the Indians are content to squat in their tents, and smoke their pipes without either cultivating it, or raising stock. Any individual Indian can leave the Reserve, and go and try his chance in the world, by obtaining a written order from the government agent. Every man, woman, and child receives from Government a largesse of five dollars (gold) yearly. The most influential missionaries in these regions are the O. M. I. (Oblates of Mary Immaculate) who with the aid of Sisters, Dominicans or Gray Nuns, see to the education of the children. These young people, who seem so well-tended in the convent schools, with clean close-cropped heads, fat as butter, bounding about like india-rubber balls, are said to be longing all the time to get back to tent life, with matted hair and squatting on the ground, under which conditions their appearance rapidly deteriorates, and they become coarse and filthy, or mean and squalid. Time and again an epidemic comes and take many of them away to a better land. In God's own time the white man will replace them.

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER."

Commodore Tatnall's action at the Taku Forts when Admiral Hope was in difficulties there is often mentioned, but the best account of it we have seen is given in the following letter to the "Spectator" of the 15th of July last:—

SIR,—An old man residing in this town is one of the few living men who saw the American flag raised at Monterey in 1846. He was a warrant officer on the sloop-of-war "Cyane," a ship that was presented us by the Mother-country in the early days. In 1857 he was in the Far East, and I am sending you the following extract from his reminiscences in hopes that it may prove of interest. I have made no attempt to improve on his diction:—

"Ten years afterwards, in '57, I was again with Admiral Dupont on the U. S. frigate 'Minnesota' on our cruise in China, Japan, and India. The 'Minnesota' was a new ship, and the finest one that had ever been in East India up to that time. We took the American Minister-Plenipotentiary. His name was Hon. William B. Reed. We arrived in Hongkong, where we met the English-French squadrons preparing to go up and take the city of Canton, which they did, and also took Governor Yeah a prisoner and brought him out to India. We followed them up as far as the Bogue Forts, and then we took the small boats and landed in Canton in the city proper, then returned to Hongkong after the English had finished their fighting. We then prepared to go to Peking.

"At the mouth of the Peiho River are the Taku or Mud Forts. The English took them in about two hours. They then pushed on up to Tientsin, which is at the mouth of the Grand Canal from Peking. The Chinese Government sent down Com-

missioners to give us the treaties. We got ours first, so we did not enter the Grand Canal. We went up the Peiho River in boats, as our ships lay off about eight miles on account of shallow water. After receiving our treaty we had to have it ratified in Shanghai. Our vessel lay down at Wusung, about eighteen miles from Shanghai. There the treaty was ratified.

"In 1859 Admiral Hope went in with the English navy to take the Taku Forts. He thought to take them in two hours, but instead the Chinese nearly took him. After fighting about four hours, having had several of his vessels destroyed, he sent a midshipman over to our ship to see Commodore Tatnall in regard to towing their six hundred men into action. Our Commodore said: 'No; it is worth more than my commission. We are at peace with China; that is a declaration of war. No matter what my feelings are, I cannot do it.' The midshipman went over the side of the vessel, bearing a very downhearted expression on his face. The Commodore was watching him, and sang out: 'Avast! young man. Lay aft! You say the Admiral is wounded?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'If he had those six hundred men towed into action, he thinks he can withdraw!' 'Yes, Sir.' This is when that celebrated expression was uttered: 'Blood is thicker than water.' 'A brother sailor is in distress; I will help him out.' We were lying about seven miles out of range; we had a small steamer called the 'Toney Wan,' and we towed those six hundred men into action. We then retired from the range of the fighting. The Commodore wished to go over and see the English Admiral, who was lying wounded, having had both of his legs broken. Just as we got alongside a shot struck the stern of our boat and killed the coxswain, Hart, Lieutenant Trenchard, flag officer, who is now Admiral Trenchard, was wounded. Our boat was smashed, and we were all thrown into the water. That was the first time the English ever had the pleasure of fishing for Yanks. Every time they threw the line over a Yank bit at it, and they hauled them on board. The Commodore and Trenchard went aft to see the Admiral who was lying on a settee, giving orders the best he could. And we, as naturally as ducks take to water, went forward. The bulwarks were shot away, the guns destroyed, and the decks bloody. The decks had been sanded down to absorb the blood. We went to the bow gun—a pivot gun, on the fore-castle—and stood a-lookin' at those four men fighting that gun, where they ought to have had fourteen. They had to act as train tackleman, side man, handspikeman, loaders and spongers. They could not fire the gun very often. We stood there a-watching them a-straining themselves to fire that gun. One after another of us dropped in and fought that gun for them, and made the English stand back. We went in as white Yanks and came out as black ones. We fought that gun for two hours. That is the way in which I served under two flags in one day.

"I was in the United States Service, enlisted, and fought under the English flag, and served in the English Navy at that time. We then returned to Hongkong, from there to Bombay, through the Mozambique Channel, and around the Cape of Good Hope, and back to the United States, and got in just before the Civil War broke out."

Some years ago there were some letters published in your columns in regard to this incident, but I have not the files at hand, and so cannot say whether this account is essentially different.—I am, Sir, &c.,

H. WARREN SMITH.

Los Gatos, California.

[We publish with great satisfaction this spirited account of a memorable incident by one who took part in it, and congratulate the gallant old seaman on the vigour and picturesqueness of his description. We knew, of course, that the American bluejackets had worked one of our guns, but this first-hand account of one of the actual combatants is of unrivalled interest. We published correspondence on the subject on the 25th of June 1898. The comment of the American Navy Department on the action then quoted by us, if properly understood, is one of the most striking things in the whole story. It was in the following terms that the Department acknowledged the receipt of Commodore Tatnall's despatch:—

"Navy Department, Washington,
s. x. 59.

SIR,—I have received your No. 36, dated July 4th, 1859, relating principally to the action between the Chinese forces and the allied squadrons of England and France at the mouth of the river Peiho, on 25th of June last, and to your proceedings on that occasion. Your course as indicated in your dispatch meets with the approbation of the Department.—Your obedient servant,

ISAAC JONCEY, Secy. of the Navy."

The spirit of this despatch is indeed, what Swift called "right English," and worthy in its splendid reserve of the best naval traditions of the race. The American Navy never "slops over."—Ed. Spectator.]

AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 24th August.

Before JAMES L. RODGERS, Esq.,
Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

SUNG AH-SHEE v. THE OWNERS OF
THE S. V. IVY.

In this case, in which the plaintiffs are bringing suit to recover compensation for damage to a junk, injured in a collision with the s.v. Ivy, Mr. Ohlinger appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. M. Brooks for the defence.

Mr. F. M. Brooks made application that the plaintiffs, not being subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, be required to deposit in Court a sufficient sum of money to cover the costs of suit. He understood that \$50 Mexican had already been deposited by them, but as the case was likely to last a couple of days and there would be several witnesses to call, the costs would be considerable, and he thought the plaintiffs should be ordered to deposit a larger sum. Moreover the s.v. Ivy was being detained in port on account of this action.

Mr. Ohlinger said his clients were perfectly willing to deposit as security for costs any sum the Court might think fit. As far as he could tell, the case should not last more than a couple of hours. He only intended to call two witnesses. As for the Ivy being detained, Counsel understood that she was not ready for sea and would not in any case sail before Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

His Honour ordered the plaintiffs to pay into Court the further sum of \$200 Mexican as security for costs and fixed Friday, the 25th August, as the date for the hearing of the case.

JAPANESE CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 24th August.

Before Mr. H. YOSHIOKA, Vice-Consul.
S. M. P. v. S. OGAWA AND OTHERS.

S. Ogawa, J. Nishiyama, and G. Itakura were charged with being concerned with others not in custody with unlawfully and maliciously cutting and wounding Kong Ah-doo, and Sang Ching-foo at 9.30 on the 23rd, and thereby causing them grievous bodily harm.

Inspector Bourke, who appeared to prosecute, said that one of the complainants was in hospital, and he must ask for a remand.

Prisoners were remanded until the 25th inst., to be again remanded if the complainant could not then attend.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 24th August.

Before Mr. SUN, Assistant Magistrate,
and Mr. J. H. ARNOLD, American
Assessor.

G. MOOSER v. KING CHUN KEE.

Mr. F. M. Brooks appeared for the plaintiff in this interesting case arising out of the boycott, and Mr. C. R. Holcomb for the defendant, whose alias is King Tick Yuen.

The petition was as follows:—

The petition of plaintiff respectfully shows that the plaintiff is and was at all times mentioned herein, the owner of an undivided one half interest in those certain premises known as the Chang Su Ho Gardens, and the enterprises carried on therein, and that in carrying on said enterprises had in his employ various boys, waiters, and attachees.

That the said enterprise carried on as aforesaid entailed the investment of a large sum of money, to wit: Tls. 30,000.

That on or about the 7th day of August 1905, the defendant wickedly and maliciously and with the intent to injure plaintiff's business, entered plaintiff's premises and conspired with various persons whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and thereby induced and encouraged plaintiff's waiters and employees to quit plaintiff's employ, claiming among other things that plaintiff was an American citizen and said enterprises carried on by plaintiff should be boycotted; and by reasons of the promises and acts of defendant as set forth herein, plaintiff has suffered damages to the sum of Tls. 20,000.

That plaintiff fears that said defendant will leave Shanghai and remain out of the jurisdiction of this Court.

Wherefore plaintiff asks that process issue against said defendant, and that he be taken into custody, or give security for his appearance in Court at the hearing of this case, and for such other relief as to this Court may seem just.

The defendant entered a denial in reply to the allegations in the petition.

Mr. Holcomb made a technical objection at the outset, saying that in the petition it was not specifically set out of what nationality the parties to the suit were. It ought to have stated that the plaintiff was an American citizen and the defendant a Chinese subject, also how was the Court to tell whether these things were so? As these matters were not set out in the peti-

tion as facts the Court had no jurisdiction. It was a rule of the Mixed Court that the nationality of the parties should be set out.

The Assessor said the Court had no fixed rules with regard to this matter, and they knew the plaintiff was an American subject by his petition, and also that the defendant was a Chinese subject. The petition had been filed and the case must proceed.

Mr. Holcomb said he took objection to the ruling of the Court. He did not do so out of any disrespect but only to preserve a uniform practice of the Court. It was a rule uniformly established for a number of years by all nations, and he took objection so that if the case should go against his client he might have his rights in a higher court. Of course if Mr. Brooks was allowed to amend his petition, the objection would be waived.

Mr. Brooks said the Court would not have taken jurisdiction in this case if the Court did not know that the plaintiff was an American citizen, as he had to go down to the American Consulate-General to swear that he was. The Court had ruled in the matter so he did not need to ask for the petition to be amended.

In reply to Mr. Holcomb, the Assessor said he overruled the objection and the case must proceed.

Mr. Brooks said the plaintiff had a half interest in the Chang Su Ho Gardens and the enterprises carried on there. The evidence would show that when Mr. Mooser took over the gardens the receipts were very low, and when he had the management, the evidence would also show, the receipts became a large sum. Mr. Mooser had sent to Europe for attractions and he had obtained attractions from Japan, and the receipts were large as a result of these attractions. Mr. Mooser had a plan whereby he was to organise a stock company to take over this enterprise but on account of the acts of the defendant the plan had all fallen through. The defendant was a visitor to the gardens and while on his various visits there he induced certain employees to quit Mr. Mooser's premises giving as a reason that the plaintiff was an American and the place should be boycotted. The defendant at different times while at the gardens told different patrons of that place that they should not go there as Mr. Mooser was an American and they should boycott his place, and it was not proper for them to go there. The evidence would show that he went down to the gardens and exhibited an article in a newspaper with reference to the boycott of the Chang Su Ho Gardens. He took the paper round and pointed out to the Chinese that Mr. Mooser was an American and added that he should be boycotted by all Chinese. The defendant also went to a Chinese newspaper office and endeavoured to get them to insert a paragraph in their paper to the effect that the Chang Su Ho Gardens should be boycotted. Mr. Mooser would testify as to the list of different enterprises he had in hand and of the contracts which the defendant had compelled him to cancel as far as he could, but he was unable to cancel many contracts, and would explain to the Court, as far as he was then able, how far he was damaged. By reason of the acts of the defendant the receipts at the gardens fell off from something between six and seven thousand dollars for the first ten days in August to \$893 for the next ten days. The claim of the plaintiff was that the Chinese might carry on this boycott to the extent of not purchasing American goods—that was a privilege they could exercise if they thought fit—but they might not combine with others to enter Mr. Mooser's premises and willfully and maliciously interfere with his business, and if they did that

then he asked the Court to award such damages as would make the defendant feel that he could not do as he liked in that matter. The Court would not get it into its mind that this was a suit brought because of the boycott, but would remember that the suit was that the defendant had gone beyond all limits that the boycott ever intended.

The Magistrate said the whole trouble was that the Americans had ill-treated the Chinese in their country and he could not listen to the petition. After some consultation, the Assessor explained that the Magistrate said to him that the matter of the boycott was to do with the Government and nothing to do with that Court and he could not decide it. The Magistrate added, "It is a matter for retaliation and is beyond me."

Mr. Brooks replied that this suit had nothing to do with the proposition of the general principle of the boycott of American goods. This petition alleged that the defendant was guilty of wrongful acts and he was liable for it if the plaintiff could prove that this man had wickedly conspired with others to ruin him in his business. Defendant induced plaintiff's employees to quit, and circulated newspapers. This was a matter for that Court, otherwise what redress had a man got if the Court was not going to take up a matter of one man ruining another in business?

The Magistrate conversed with the interpreter in a loud voice in Chinese, and he seemed determined to hold to his point.

Mr. Brooks said: I am not asking the Court to settle any diplomatic question between this country and America. We do not connect the defendant with the boycott of American goods, but this suit is for damages sustained as the result of the wrongful, malicious acts on the part of this man.

The Magistrate instructed the interpreter to say that there was no proof that defendant had used these people wrongfully.

Mr. Brooks.—Tell the Magistrate the Court has not heard the evidence yet so there cannot be any proof.

Mr. Holcomb: The Magistrate rules the boycott question out.

The Magistrate was understood to say that the case might proceed on the allegations of wrongful acts, made by Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Holcomb asked whether Mr. Brooks would be confined to what was set out in the pleadings, or was he allowed to go outside them for further allegations?

Mr. Brooks—I will confine myself to the pleadings. The Magistrate has ruled the boycott question out, but not the Court.

Mr. Holcomb—He is the Court and he has expressed his opinion. The Assessor assists the Magistrate but the Magistrate rules this Court. Is Mr. Brooks prepared to prove conspiracy, because if so he must name the conspirators and they are not set out in the petition? He cannot prove conspiracy unless he names the conspirators.

The Assessor—That is for the Court to rule.

The first witness was a man named Sung, Vice-secretary at the Chang Su-ho Gardens. He deposed that he knew the defendant and saw him at the Gardens on the 7th of August. He heard defendant talking to the waiters telling them that the proprietor of the Gardens was an American citizen and they ought to leave. He heard this when defendant was on the verandah. Witness reported what he had heard to his master.

Cross-examined—The conversation took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon where there were a lot of

people there taking tea. Witness only heard the defendant speaking to the tea boys. There were seven or eight near defendant at the time, and they were standing round him. Witness could not identify either of the four boys in Court as being amongst the group. Witness went to work at the Gardens on the 7th of August. He knew the defendant by sight and could not have made a mistake.

In reply to the Magistrate witness repeated that he heard the defendant advise the tea boys to leave as Mr. Mooser was an American citizen.

Chau Ye-lon, manager of the Chinese newspaper "Yuenpao" stated that he knew the defendant, and saw him at the gardens on the 31st of July. The defendant was sitting in a chair next to witness and he said: "All gentlemen ought not to come to these gardens because the proprietor is an American citizen." This took place on the lawn of the Gardens. The defendant saw witness afterwards with regard to putting something in his newspaper to the effect that the Chang Su-ho Gardens were boycotted because Mr. Mooser was an American. Witness did not insert anything in the "Yuenpao" and he told the defendant that Mr. Mooser was a British subject.

Cross-examined—Witness was formerly connected with the China Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was not working for Mr. Mooser, but was then a broker for Mr. Loh. Mr. Mooser was then also employed at the China Mutual Office. He thought Mr. Mooser British because it was stated that the Chang Su-ho Gardens Company was a British Corporation. Mr. Mooser had not advertised himself, as far as he knew, as a British subject. The defendant first spoke about a notice in the newspaper while at the Gardens. The defendant asked witness's opinion with regard to advertising it.

Mr. Brooks—Did he ask you to put anything in the paper?

Witness—Defendant said "The Gardens are owned by an American citizen. Why don't you put it in the newspaper?"

The Magistrate—Did he have any proof of what he wanted to go in the newspaper?

Witness—No. He did not draw anything up.

Loh Zung-yie, Chinese manager of the Chang Su-ho Gardens, was the next witness and he stated that he had seen the defendant in the Gardens on different dates towards the latter part of last month and early this month. Witness had conversed with the defendant. Mr. King Chun-kee told people that the Gardens were owned by an American and asked them, "Why do respectable Chinese people come here?" He told all the waiters that he was opening a new garden and he tried to get them to go with him. The waiters all left on the 13th of August. On the 8th of August witness saw the defendant showing a copy of the "Shanghai Times" to people. Witness could read the article. (He translated some of it to the Magistrate). This article referred to the Chang Su-ho Gardens. He could not read English very well but the next day he got a Chinese newspaper with a translation of the article.

During his examination, at this point, Mr. Brooks referred to Mr. Holcomb as "The Judge."

Mr. Holcomb. I am not "The Judge." My name is Mr. Holcomb and I object to being called "The Judge."

Mr. Brooks—All right, I will never do it again (Laughter).

Mr. Holcomb—My friends use the expression I know, but I don't like it in Court.

The witness was then cross-examined at length. He had told the No. 1 waiter to wait until he could get another. He did not discharge the waiter; the men wanted to go away but he asked them to remain until he got another lot of men and then he told them they could go. The other waiters arrived on the evening of the 13th inst.

Mr. Brooks said he admitted that a letter was received from Mr. Holcomb saying the men were going away.

The witness on being pressed refused to give the names of the gentlemen to whom the defendant showed the newspaper and talked about boycotting the Gardens. He refused on personal grounds, and the Magistrate said that if the names were not given witness's evidence on the point would be struck out.

Mr. Brooks pointed out that the chief point was that the defendant advised the waiters to leave because Mr. Mooser was an American.

Mr. Holcomb: If the Court rules that the witness is an unwilling witness then all his evidence should be struck out.

The Assessor: He declines to give the names of the gentlemen there for personal reasons. Only that part of his evidence with regard to defendant's conversation with the gentlemen will be ignored.

Li Kee, of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., testified to seeing the defendant in the Gardens on the 8th of August when he was showing people a paper and saying that all respectable people should not go to the Gardens as Mr. Mooser, the proprietor, was an American.

Cross-examined: It was a foreign newspaper that Mr. King had. At the time there was a large number of people there. Witness recognised some of them, but he did not know their names, they being people he only knew by sight.

Mr. Mooser then proceeded to give his evidence-in-chief, and the Court adjourned.

ASIAN,

THE CAPITAL OF SHENSI

PAST AND PRESENT.

Written by C. F. HOGG

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SILK.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circulars of 21st August, 1905.

The Home Markets are firm. Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 12/- and in Lyons at Fcs. 33.50:

RAW SILK.—The Rise in Exchange during the week is responsible for a marked decrease in the consumption of Tsatlees.

Chincums have received some attention.

YELLOW SILK.—A fair business has been done. Prices being reduced to compensate for the higher Exchange.

HAND FILATURES.—A further sale of Crack Chops for America is reported, at an advance of Tls. 10 on last week's quotation.

STEAM FILATURES.—Purchases since our last circular amount to about 650 Bales, both consuming markets taking about equal quantities.

WASTE SILK.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in Hankow Frisonets (whole Bales) at Tls. 24½. Szecheun Frisonets (whole Bales) at Tls. 26. Rat Tails (whole Bales) at Tls. 23-23½ and Filature Long Waste 1½ at Tls. 102½-104 nett. Dealers are all asking higher prices, but the consuming markets seem unwilling to operate at higher rates.

Quotations in Taels per bicul: Average Exchange for the week, 20/5/16 and Fcs. 3.46 4 m/s. Freight—Tls. 8.20 per cwt.

T. per pel.		T. per pel.	
TATILES—		CHINCUM—	
Gold Kiling	565	Fighting Cock 1 2 3 avg.	550
Chay "	550	Peach Tree 1 2 & 3 "	547½
Double Pagoda	522½	Tiger Ex Ex, Ex, & 1 avg.	557½
Large Elephant Sifong	585	GREEN K. SHING—	
HAND FILATURES—		White Swan 2 & 3	557½-523½
W S D Gold Butterfly 1 2 3 Grt. avg. ...	740	STEAM FILATURES—	
" Butterfly & Almond 1 2 3 Grt. avg.	710	Lunhwa Double Gold Dragon 1 2 3 (old)	
S Y K Cloud & Stork Ex. 12 " "	730	13-15 avg.	790
" Blue Lion 1:3 " "	700	Lunhwa Double Gold Dragon 3 (old) 13-	
S Y K Mars O.d	640	15 avg.	760
Small Butterfly	645	Gold Crown 1 & 2 13-15	830-815
Columbia I New Style	690	Keechong 1 & 2 9-11	850-835
YELLOW SILK—		Sanspareil 1 & 2 13-15	830-815
Mienchew	400	" 1.9 11 2.19-12	860-832½
Szechuen	25½	Gold Flying Tiger Ex. 9-11 1.10-12.....	830-805
S Y Mienyang 1 & 2 avg.	397½	1 ad Lau Stork 19-11 2 10-12	825-795
		Gold Dove 1 & 2 13-15	787½-767

	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	
Settlements for this Mail.....	2,000	1,000	500	800	4,500	500	
" " " Season including forward contracts	19,500	14,000	17,000	10,800	24,000	20,000	
Stock	5,000	14,500	8,000	9,500	13,000	8,000	
Total arrivals, including Steam Filtrate.....	21,100	21,800	23,200	17,000	23,600	28,000	
	<i>* England.</i>	<i>* France, &c.</i>	<i>Total Europe.</i>	<i>America.</i>	<i>India & Egypt.</i>	<i>Japan, Coast & Straits.</i>	<i>Grand Total.</i>
Export of Steam Filature (in Piculs) 4	1,107	1,111	543	...	...	1,654	
" " " White Silk in Bales of 80 catties... 470	6,546	7,016	1,443	145	65	8,669	
" " " Yellow Silk in piculs... ..	1,083	1,083	...	877	94	2,054	
" " " Wild " " " 72	4,137	4,209	950	68	595	5,822	
Total.....	546	12,873	13,419	2,966	1,090	18,199	
Against in 1904-1905	302	7,605	7,907	2,180	1,432	11,698 bales.	
" 1903-1904	326	9,362	9,683	2,051	1,100	13,332 "	
" 1902-1903	64	4,731	4,795	2, 77	655	8,060 "	
" 1901-1902	1,378	13,008	14,386	2,060	2,031	18,967 "	
" 1900-1901	553	15,762	16,315	1,913	1,063	20,944 "	
" 1899-1900	2,613	26,676	29,319	2,236	—	32,821 "	
Export of Waste Silk.....	3,607	2,270	5,877	306	...	6,197 piculs.	
" 1904-1905	932	2,546	3,478	49	...	35,27 "	
" 1903-1904	2,506	2,822	5,428	181	64	5,711 "	
" 1902-1903	1,374	3,013	4,387	29	29	4,448 "	
Export of Cocoons	..	244	244	...	...	983 "	
Against in 1904-1905	...	469	469	...	...	781 "	
" 1903-1904	...	1,911	1,911	...	...	3,214 "	
" 1902-1903	...	1,421	1,421	...	...	1,522 "	

*Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 180 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

251	"	"	"	"	"	Continent.
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431 Piculs.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
B L S	Afghan Prince	McFarlane	Br str	5182	Aug 21	Japan	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York	26th instant
ACKFW	Alston	Wilson	Br str	2563	Aug 11	Suez & Cardiff	Dodwell & Co., Ltd		
O W S B	Appalachee	Simpson	Br str	2426	Aug 22	S. F. cisco v. S'eki	Standard Oil Co.		
P & O E 2	Bengal	Philips	Br str	2752	Aug 13	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co		
9 p	Benlarig	Wallace	Br str	2510	Aug 21	Japan	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Antwerp v. Ports	To-day
S H W	Ceylon	Lockstone	Br str	2637	Aug 21	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
C N C W	Chinhua	Meathrel	Br str	1348	Aug 22	Chinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	Chefoo & Tientsin	26th instant
CMB 2	Coulesdon	Henry	Br str	2772	July 31	New York	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
W S W	Doris	Norborn	Nor str	965	Aug 22	Japan	M. B. Kaisha		
C N P W	Dredger	Visser	Dut-h-dr	242	July 21	Singapore	Butterfield & Swire		
BLS	El Dorado	Sorensen	Br str	892	June 30	Saigon	H. H. Bodemeyer & Co	Saigon	To-day
8 p	England	Olsen	Nor str	579	Aug 1	Amoy	Moller Brothers	Amoy & Swatow	To-day
W T W	Foochow	Smale	Br str	1228	Aug 22	Newchwang	Butterfield & Swire		
C K P W	Freya	Jacobsen	Nor str	710	Aug 22	Antwerp	Diederichsen, Jebben & Co		
	Frigga	Bergb	Nor str	647	Aug 23	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha		
O W S B	Gera	Prosch	Ger str	3165	July 16	Bremerhaven	Melchers & Co		
C M L W	Glenroy	Selby	Br str	3141	Aug 16	Hongkong	McGregor Bro. & Gow		
K L Y W	Haeen	Wallace	Chi str	837	Aug 22	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co.	Foochow	26th instant
C N F W	Hanyang	McIntosh	Br str	1206	Aug 23	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
BLS	Hellas	Rhode	Ger str	1539	Aug 12	Hongay	Siemssen & Co		
L S	Indrasamha	Craven	Br str	3367	Aug 15	New York	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
K L Y W	Irene	Taylor	Chi str	826	Aug 20	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Amoy	To-day
9 p	Kamor	Muns	Nor str	959	Aug 15	Moji	Moller Brothers		
O D W	Karin	Petersen	Swed str	689	July 25	Newchwang	S. Zimmermann & Co		
K L Y W	Kiangfoo	Bassett	Chi str	1468	Aug 22	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
K L Y W	Kiangyung	Wade	Chi str	1451	Aug 21	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Kingsing	Leask	Br str	1223	Aug 23	W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Jardine, Matheson & Co	W'ei, C'foo, T'ien	26th instant
C N P W	Kiukiang	Harris	Br str	1240	Aug 22	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Swatow	27th instant
CMB 1	Kuling	Conch	Chi str	304	Aug 16	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
K L Y B	Kungping	Symons	Chi str	742	Aug 20	hefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	C'foo & N'chwang	To-day
BND	Kwangping	Blake	Br str	1243	Aug 22	Tientsin	Chi Engineering & Min. Co		
BLS	Lena	Christensen	Nor str	979	Aug 16	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha		
P & O B 1	Malacca	Babot	Br str	2615	Aug 21	Kobe	P. & O. S. N. Co	London v. Ports	To-day
BLS	Mameluke	Johnston	Br str	1736	July 29	Chefoo	J. Baessler		
9 p	Mandal	Eriksen	Nor str	1194	Aug 3	Kioochou	Moller Brothers		
L S	Mathilda	Taarvig	Nor str	2230					
MMB	Meilee	Kley	Ger str	1151	Aug 17	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
AUS	Meiyu	Riese	Ger str	1001	Nov 27	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
Int D W	Mongolia	Kortinsin	Russ str	1628	June 24	Chefoo	C. E. R. Co. Seagoing s.s. Ser		
W'sung	Munchen	Cox	Br str	2946	May 15	Chefoo	H. Robertson & Co	Odessa, etc	To-day
9 p	Nedjed	Austin	Br str	1749	May 8	Kobe	John Baessler		
L S	Norge	Boe	Nor str	1924	Aug 17	Hankow	East-Asiatic Co	London v. Ports	To-day
YWG W	Oceano	Davies	Br str	3050	Aug 5	Barry	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Kuchinotzu	To-day
P W E	Orestes	Chrimes	Br str	2992	Aug 12	Liverpool	Butterfield & Swire	Japan	To-day
8 c	Pacific	Suenson	Dan str	727	June 3	Cruise	C. N. Tel. Co		
MMB	Peiho	Deinat	Ger str	476	Aug 21	Kiaochou	Melchers & Co	Tientsin	26th instant
YKDW	Peleus	Barwise	Br str	4800	Aug 21	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
ROD W	Perlak		Dut str		Aug 12				
YWG W	Persia	Craglietto	Aust str	3779	Aug 20	Trieste	Sander, Wieler & Co	Japan	To-day
L S	Plon	Schwitzer	Ger str	1109	Apr 21	H'kong & Ningpo	Diederichsen, Jebben & Co		
NYK W	Poochi	Frøberg	Chi str	631	Aug 21	Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co	Wenchow & N'po	25th instant
8 c	Schleswig	Schlaikier	Ger str	783	Aug 19	Kiaochou	Diederichsen, Jebben & Co	Chefoo	25th instant
W T W	Shansi	Carnaghan	Br str	1228	Aug 22	Tientsin	Butterfield & Swire	C'foo & N'chwang	26th instant
BLS	Shazadas	Jurgensen	Ger str	1046	June 8	Haiphong	Diederichsen, Jebben & Co		
W S W	Seirstad	Larsen	Nor str	617	Aug 22	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha	Kuchinotzu	To-day
L S	Sishan	Stringer	Br str	845	Jan 5	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
O W S B	Stuttgart	Wilhelmi	Ger str	3199	Aug 2	Bremerhaven	Melchers & Co		
B L S	Suez	Garin	Br str	1305	June 23	London, etc.	G. N. Tel. Co		
O N W	Suitai	Wallis	Ger str	1145	Aug 23	Hankow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
OSKW	T'achang Maru	Leach	Jap str	1681	Aug 22	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	To-day
SHW	Taisang	Bowker	Br str	1544	Aug 23	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
K L Y B	Taishun	Jamieson	Chi str	1216	Aug 21	Chefoo & Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin	To-day
O N W	Tehhsing	Calder	Br str	937	Aug 22	Hankow	Geddes & Co.	Hankow & Ports	To-day
O W S B	Trave	Urban	Ger str	2429	July 17	C'nessa	Melchers & Co		
SHWB 2	Tuckwo	Hogg	Br str	2355	Aug 10	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	25th instant
B L S	Tungchow	Pethie	Br str	952	Aug 1	Saddles	Master		
NSOW	Vermont	Aayrus	Br str	2723	Aug 12	Natal	Standard Oil Co		
O W S B	Wittekind	Randermann	Ger str	3188	July 24	Bremen	Melchers & Co		
C N C W	Yochow	Brown	Br str	4306	Aug 19	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Hongkong	26th instant
B N L W	Yuenwo		Br str	1331	May 9	Hankow & Ports	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
70 Steamers									
O W S B	Coronia		Russ trn			Libau	H. Robertson		
Int D W	Korea	Bakanoff	Russ trn	3934			Do.		
O W S B	Livonia	Housen	Russ trn	3773		Libau	East-Asiatic Co		
Cos D W	Meteor	Wethinruy	Russ trn	2546		Odessa	H. Robertson		
AUS	Svir	Rosenfeldt	Russ trn	138		Libau	Russian Volunteer Fleet		
T K D W	Varonej	Shishonareff	Russ trn	3278		Odessa	H. Robertson		
T K D W	Wladimir	Bornosky	Russ trn	3197		Odessa	Do.		
T K D W	Yaroslav	Oranovsky	Russ trn	2619		Odessa	Do.		

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ships Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks.
9 c	Columbia	Jorgensen	Nor bq	530	Aug 19	Singapore	Moller Brothers		
U S S	Ivy	Stetson	Am s.v.	1181	July 5	Singapore	Wheelock & Co		
Cos D W	Mahaweli		Am bq		Aug 19	Tacoma			
3 Vessels									

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 15	Indramaha	Br str	3367	Craven	New York	June 17	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 15	Kamur	Nor str	949	Muns	Moji	Aug —	Coal	Moller Brothers
" 16	Patin	Br str	2232	Benson	Ningpo	... 15	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Asinfung	Chi str	1385	Mackinnon	Tientsin	... 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Lena	Nor str	1421	Gjertsen	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 16	Ragnar	Nor str	1220	Nielsen	Wakamatsu	... —	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 16	Glenroy	Br str	3161	Selby	Hongkong	... —	General	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 16	W. C. de Vries	Br str	672	Mennell	Hankow	... 13	do	Geo. McBain
" 16	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Foochow	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Hsiehho	Chi str	082	Crawford	H'kong & Canton	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Sydney	Fr str	2081	Combe	Japan	... —	do	Messageries Maritimes
" 16	Anhui	Br str	1350	Harris	Nagasaki	... 14	Mails, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 16	Kuling	Chi str	304	Conch	Hankow	... —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Loongmoon	Ger str	1245	Kalkofen	Hongkong	... —	General	Siemssen & Co
" 16	Shimosa	Br str	2690	Chaplin	Hongkong, &c	... —	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 16	Elg	Nor str	799	Christopersen	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 17	Korea	Am str	5658	Zeeleder	San Francisco	July 22	Mails, etc	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 17	Kiangteen	Chi str	1464	Frigast	Ningpo	Aug 16	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Lienching	Br str	1049	Wright	Wei, C'foo, T'sin	... 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Meian	Am str	465	Barlow	Ningpo	... 16	do	Standard Oil Co
" 17	Undine	Nor str	1017	Torbjornsen	Chefoo	... —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow	... 14	do	Melchers & Co
" 17	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Flaigg	Hankow	... 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Iafoo Maru	Jap str	1 58	Yebina	Hankow	... 14	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 17	Taksang	Br str	977	McClure	Kiaochou	... 5	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Tsintau	Ger str	978	Hansen	Kiaochou	... —	do	Melchers & Co
" 17	Pollux	Nor str	780	Svendsen	Moji	... —	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 17	Frithjof	Nor str	892	Haraldsen	Foochow	... —	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 17	Anping	Chi str	1159	Warwick	Tientsin	Aug 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Hsiping	Br str	1268	Gray	Swatow	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 17	Norge	Nor str	1924	Boe	Hankow	... —	do	East-Asiatic Co
" 18	Pekin	Br str	2232	Benson	Ningpo	... 17	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow	... 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Shuntien	Br str	2232	Bennett	Wei, C'foo, T'sin	... 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Changon	Br str	789	George	Hankow	... 11	do	Geddes & Co
" 18	Hoihow	Br str	896	Shepherd	Swatow	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Eastern	Br str	2272	Ellis	Hongkong	... —	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 18	Ella	Nor str	913	Weibust	Japan	... —	Coal	Wallem & Co
" 18	Taifu	Ger str	1065	Uberfeldt	Japan	... —	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 18	D. kotah	Br str	2502	Rose	...	Aug —	General	Standard Oil Co
" 18	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	... 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Kiangyu	Chi str	7014	Pratt	Hankow	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Kwanglee	Chi str	1468	Lincoln	H'kong & Canton	... 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Yochow	Br str	1305	Brown	Hongkong	... 13	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Waishang	Br str	1170	Courtney	Hongkong	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 19	Sual	Br str	663	Lead	Hankow	... 7	do	Geo. McBain
" 19	Schleswig	Ger str	783	Schlaikier	Kiaochou	... —	do	Diederichsen, Jansen & Co
" 19	Has. Elba	Br str	1769	Green	...	... —	do	Bradley & Co
" 19	Preussen	Ger str	3278	Meyer	Hongkong, etc	... —	Mails, etc	Melchers & Co
" 19	Mahaweli	Am bq	...	...	Tacoma	... —	General	...
" 19	Colubia	Nor bq	530	Jorgensen	Singapore	... —	Hardwood	Moller Brothers
" 20	Pekin	Br str	2232	Benson	Ningpo	... 19	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Kungping	Chi str	1742	Symons	Chefoo	... 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Wingsang	Br str	1517	Stalker	Hankow	... 17	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 20	Iachi Maru	Jap str	1287	Onishi	Hankow	... 12	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 20	Ella	Br str	519	Cochran	Hankow	... 17	do	Geddes & Co
" 20	Liberia	Ger str	2386	Sanders	Kiaochou	... —	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 20	Irene	Chi str	826	Taylor	Foochow & Amoy	Aug 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Persia	Aust str	3779	Craglietto	Trieste	July —	do	Sander, Wieler & Co
" 20	Chinkiang	Br str	1229	Robertson	Hongkong	Aug 17	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Fengtien	Br str	1073	Cogan	Wei, C'foo, T'sin	... 17	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Ningpo	Br str	1228	Eedy	Tientsin	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Manchuria	Am str	8750	Saunders	Hongkong	... 17	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 20	Peiho	Ger str	476	Deinat	Kiaochou	... —	do	Melchers & Co
" 20	Benlarig	Br str	5210	Wallace	Japan	... —	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 20	Tungshing	Br str	1173	Richards	Swatow	... 18	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 20	Kinling	Br str	2831	French	Hankow	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow	... 18	do	Melchers & Co
" 20	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Wade	Hankow	... 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Paoting	Br str	1072	Wavell	Amoy	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Ceylon	Br str	1637	Lockstone	Hongkong	... 18	do	P & O. S. N. Co
" 20	Peleus	Br str	4800	Barwise	Hongkong	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Malacca	Br str	2616	Babot	Kobe	... —	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 20	Quiros	US g-b	...	...	Cruise	... —	do	...
" 20	Kwangechi	hi str	350	Gordon	Tientsin	Aug 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Afghan Prince	Br str	5182	McFarlane	Japan	... —	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 20	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	... 21	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Taishun	Chi str	1216	Jamieson	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow	... 19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Haeen	Chi str	837	Wallace	Foochow	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Shansi	Br str	1228	Carnaghan	Tientsin	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Hunan	Br str	1143	Puckett	Tientsin & C'foo	... 20	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Chinhua	Br str	1348	Meathrel	Chinkiang	... 21	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow	... 19	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 20	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow	... 20	do	Geddes & Co
" 20	Foochow	Br str	1228	Smale	Newchwang	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Kwangping	Br str	1243	Blake	Tientsin	... —	do	Chi Engineering & Min. Co
" 20	Seirstad	Nor str	617	Larsen	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 20	Doris	Nor str	965	Norbom	Japan	... —	do	M. B. Kaisha

J. P. BISSET & CO.'S SHARE REPORT.

For the Week ending August 24th, 1905.

Business in stock and shares during the past week has been slack. There have been a number of transactions in *S. C. Farnham, Boyds and Langkats*, but the quantities of shares in each have been very limited. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/8-3/8.

BANKS.—*H. & S. Bank.* A transaction is reported in these at \$906 ex. 73. The quotation in Hongkong is \$890 ex. div. of £1.15.0.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.—The only business reported is a transaction in *China Fires* from Hongkong at \$84 ex. 71½.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-Chinas* have remained steady throughout the week with but few transactions. Cash shares were placed at Tls. 67½; Tls. 68½ for September and Tls. 70 and 70½ for December.

DOCKS AND WHARVES.—*S. C. Farnham, Boyds* opened at the beginning of the week with sales for October, at Tls. 141; Tls. 142/3 for December. Since then the market weakened resulting in cash sales and for August, at Tls. 137. September, Tls. 137½ and 138. October, Tls. 140/39/37/38. December, Tls. 142/41½/40/39/40. The market closes with sales for cash and the end of the month at Tls. 137 and for December, Tls. 139. *S. and H. Wharf.* These have maintained their position during the week with cash transactions at Tls. 195 and 197 for August, Tls. 197½ for September, Tls. 198½ for October. The market closes with sales at Tls. 191 cash ex. div. paid on the 22nd inst., and Tls. 191 August, Tls. 194 October.

SUGARS.—No business reported locally.

MINING.—*Weihaiwei Golds* have been placed at \$9.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Lands* have been placed at Tls. 122. *Humphreys Estate* have been purchased from Hongkong at \$12.

INDUSTRIAL.—In Cotton stocks *Eicos* have been placed at Tls. 50 for August delivery and *Laou King Mows* at Tls. 57 cash. These two stocks are wanted for forward delivery. *Langkats.* The market opened on the 17th with sales for October, at Tls. 165; November, 170½; December, Tls. 170. On the 18th Tls. 167½ August, Tls. 170/72½ December. On the 19th Tls. 172½ and Tls. 173 December. On the 22nd Tls. 166½ August, Tls. 171 and 167½, October, Tls. 175 for December. On the 23rd Tls. 172½ August, and Tls. 175 December.

STORES & HOTELS.—*Hall & Holtz* have been placed at \$26. *Hotel des Colonies*, at Tls. 18½ cash and Tls. 19 October. *Astor House* have been placed at \$27 ex. div. \$2.50 paid on the 21st inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Telephones* have been placed at Tls. 59. *Horse Bazaars*, at Tls. 80. *Loans and Debentures.* *Municipal* 6 per cent have been placed at Tls. 99½ and at par. A transaction for a trifling sum is reported in *Shanghai Land* 5 per cent at Tls. 80 and 8 per cent at 96.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Reports.			Last Dividend etc.		Closing Cash Quotation.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To shareholders.	When Paid or Due.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	125	\$125	\$18,250,000	\$1,493,408.75	30-6-05	Interim £1.15/.	19-8-05	\$890. London quotation \$38 buyers
National Bank of China (Ld.)	99,925	£7	£5	200,000.00	\$41,768.26	31-12-04	\$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1903	1-2-04	
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	250	\$100	1,850,000	\$2,078,997.41	30-6-04	35% for year 1904	21-10-04	\$750 buyers
China Traders Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$93.33	\$25	950,000	223,311.78	30-4-03	\$1.50 per share for year to 30-4-04	7-12-04	\$70 buyers
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	£10	£5	T700,000	T217,199.30	30-6-04	Interim 7½	1-5-05	T82 cash
Yangtze ns. Association, Ld.	8,000	\$100	\$60	750,000.00	\$623,364.98	31-12-04	\$12=20 per cent for 1903	12-4-05	\$172½ buyers
Canton Insurance Office.....	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,400,000	150,494.00	31-12-04	\$17 per share for 190	22-10-04	\$330 buyers
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,209,610.70	\$360,372.68	31-12-04	\$34.00 per share for 1903	7-3-05	\$330 sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,218,039.73	\$260,374.85	31-12-04	\$7 per share for 1903	10-3-05	\$85 sellers
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ 758,444 250,000 }	\$20,160.88	31-12-04	10 per cent for half year to 31-12-04	15-2-05	\$27 sales
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	{ £241,150 120,000 }	£4,435.13.7	31-12-04	12/- for 1904=£1s. 4.50	18-7-05	T68½ September
Shell Transport & Trading Co., } ord....	2,000,000	£1	£1	400,000	£58,852.18.9	31-12-03	5 per cent for 1914	1-1-03	£1.2/- sellers
Ld. } pref....	100,000	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. } ord....	20,000	T50	T50	.....	43,762.28	31-12-04	Final div. { 5% = 9% on ord. } for	17-3-05	T80 sales
ku T and Lighter Co., Ld. } pref....	10,000	T0	T50	120,000	4,333.00	31-12-04	3% = 7½% on pref. } 1904	18-3-05	T50 sales Ttain T30 sales
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,200	100	T100	T800,000	T34,924.24	30-4-05	Final dividend of Tls. 8(=13 for year)	25-6-05	T137 cash
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ...	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$498,289.10	31-12-04	\$12 Div. & Bonus \$3 for 1904	21-2-05	\$200 sales
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	20,000	T100	T100	210.88	T10,711.92	31-12-04	Interim 6% for 1905	23-8-05	T191 cash
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	11,848	\$50	\$50	{ 250,000 50,989 }	\$29,422.92	31-12-04	Interim Dividend \$2½ for 1905	26-7-05	\$102½ sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld. ...	40,000	T100	T100	17,500.00	T2,762.45	31-12-04	18 per cent for 1904	31-3-05	T192½ cash buyers
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	2,500	T50	T50	T100,000	T1,635.09	30-9-04	Tls. 2.50 per share for year	20-12-04	T68 sales
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	7,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$42,812.75	31-12-04	Final div. \$15=\$20 for 1904	24-3-05	\$233 ex div.
MINING.									
Raub Australian G. M. Co., Ld.	150,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873.10/10 18/10 }	Dr. 4,029.14.1	31-3-04	1/- per share	28-1-01	\$3
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820.0.0	28-2-04	Interim dividend 1/- per share	24-6-05	T7½ sales
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	\$20	20	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	\$9 sales
LANDS.									
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.	52,000	T50	T50	T828,313.05	40,000.66	21-7-05	Interim dividend T3	21-7-05	T122 sales
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ld.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875.00	31-12-04	Interim dividend \$21	.....	.....

INDUSTRIAL.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	15,000	T50	T50	none	12,844.76	31-10-04	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	T50 August
International O. Man. Co., Ltd.	8,384	T75	T75	T50,000	13,029.29	30-9-04	Interim of Tls. for 1898	30-4-03	T45 cash sales
Laou-kung-mow C. S. & W. Co.	7,158	T100	T100	none	10,000.00	31-12-04	Interim of Tls. 1898	1-8-03	T57½ cash
Soy Chee C. S. Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	T500	8,114.98	22,050.78	31-12-04	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-03	T200 nominal
Hongkong Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	22,862.00	31-7-04	50 cents for the year to 31-7-4	20-4-03	T15½ sellers
Shanghai Gas Co.	16,000	T50	T50	none	T8,011.30	31-12-04	Interim dividend Tls. 3.50	26-7-05	T122½
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	none	5,081.78	31-12-04	8 per cent for 1904	22-3-05	T72½ sales
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	none	T718.00	30-11-04	6% for 1904	21-3-05	T24 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	6,000	T50	T50	T35,000.00	T6,068.19	31-12-04	Interim dividend Tls. 5	24-7-03	T75 nominal
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	T100	T100	25,000.00	\$95,054.00	31-12-04	Interim dividend Tls. 6	22-7-05	T157½ ex div.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	400,000.00	T35,840.36	31-12-04	20 per cent for 1904	27-2-05	T27 buyers
Maatschappij &c. in Langkat	25,000	Glds 100	G 100	528,210.38	T1,297.69	31-10-04	First Interim div. Tls. 7½	15-3-05	T175 August
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	13,000	T20	T20	24,820.28	17,220.99	31-10-04	Second Interim div. Tls. 5	15-6-05	180 December
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	T20	T20	170,000	2,085.38	31-12-04	Final 30% 45% for the year	7-3-05	T68 cash sales
S'hai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	T50	T50	.....	.....	31-12-04	Final div. 37/8=52/8 for 1904	6-4-05	T420 buyers
Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-12-04	.....	.....	.....
STORES AND HOTELS.									
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	20,000	\$20	\$20	186,000.18	7,551.23	28-2-05	Final div. \$1.50=\$2.50 for year to	2-5-04	T27 sales
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$80	\$80	.....	1,075.44	31-12-04	\$4 per share for 1904	19-5-04	T40 sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	6,096.78	31-12-04	Final dividend 5%=10% for 1904	28-5-05	T13½ buyers
Central Stores, Ltd. Ordinary	6,000	\$12	\$12	20,000	1,502.66	31-12-04	\$1.80 for 1904	20-3-05	T18 sales
" " " Founders	123	\$12	\$12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " New Issue	24,000	\$15	\$15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000.00	\$882.50	30-6-04	Interim dividend \$2	.....	T7½ sales
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20	\$20	none	3,490.44	28-2-05	Final dividend 6%=0% for year	3-4-05	T54 sales
E. L. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	T50	T50	.....	3,505.98	31-12-02	Tls. 5 for 1902	26-5-05	T20 sales
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	22,400	\$25	\$25	.....	9,089.01	30-6-04	Tls. 2.50 to 30th June, 1905	2-5-03	T25 nominal
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	3,554.00	31-12-04	\$5 for 2nd half year 1904	20-8-05	T20½ buyers
Hotel des Colonies, Ltd.	9,000	T25	T25	21,656.22	7,202.66	31-3-05	10 per cent to 31-3-05	14-3-05	T145 buyers
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.03	509.00	31-12-01	7½ per cent for 1901	18-5-05	T18½ sales
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,800	100	100	.....	42,009.50	28-2-05	Final div. 9%=14% for year to 28-2-05	30-4-03	T35 nominal
The Hotel Metropole Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	.....	4,899.00	30-6-05	Final div. \$0=\$10 for 1904	19-4-05	T145 nominal
MISCELLANEOUS.									
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$80,000.00	1,581.20	31-12-04	8 per cent for 1904	18-1-04	\$9
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	4,507	T50	T50	T45,000	751.21	31-12-04	12% for year, to 31-12-04	17-3-05	T80 sales
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	2,100	T50	T50	none	358.11	30-4-04	Final 5%=9% for the year	5-7-05	T54 sales
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	T90,000	59.01	31-3-05	Tls. 4 for 1905	27-4-05	T59 cash
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	2,780	T100	T100	T10,000	T3,409.95	28-2-05	10 per cent for 1904	17-3-05	T115 sales
S'hai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	.....	6,978.02	31-3-05	Final div. \$1.50=\$2 for year to 31-3-05	1-6-05	T25 sellers
Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ltd.	5,000	T50	T50	.....	609.37	31-5-04	8% for the year	3-9-04	T40 sales

LOANS.

	Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892	T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	6%	Jun & Dec.	T100.00
Do. 1893	T125,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	5½%	Do.	T86.00
Do. 1894	T105,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1895	T115,000.00	T115,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T85.00
Do. 1896	T140,000.00	T140,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T85.00
Do. 1897	T268,800.00	T268,800.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T85.00
Do. 1898	T300,000.00	T127,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1900	T33,900.00	T33,900.00	T100.00	5½%	Do.	T86.00
Do. 1901	T250,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1902	T150,000.00	T150,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1903	T490,500.00	T490,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1904	T214,500.00	T214,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1888 E	T787,200.00	T354,000.00	T250.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	T245.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T100.00
Do. 1892	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5½%	June & Dec.	T91.00
Do. 1894	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100.00
Do. 1896	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T89.00
Do. 1900	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	April & Oct.	T100.00
Do. 1901	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T85.00
Do. 1901	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T88.00
Do. 1902	T400,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T98.00
Do. 1895	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T86.00
Do. 1898	T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T86.00
Do. 1900	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T98.00
Do. 1902	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T98.00
Do. 1903	T100,000.00	T41,200.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T98.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1892	T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	7%	April & Oct.	T97.50
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T85.00
Do. 1899	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T100.00
Do. 1903	T300,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Co. Debentures, 1902	T543,800.00	T543,800.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Astor House Hotel Co. Debentures	T500,000.00	T300,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T105.00

For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 74

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebroker

26th August.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE (Contd.)

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG).

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Aug 15	Verdande	Nor str	1603	Pedersen	Kobe	Ballast	Thoresen & Co
" 15	Doric	Br str	2939	Smith	S. F'cisco v. Japan	Ma'ls, etc	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 15	Loonan	Chi str	942	Boyd	Chefoo & N'wang	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Suiwo	Br str	681	Lambie	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 16	Poyang	Br str	1882	Vallack	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow v. N'po	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Wallis	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 16	Candia	Br str	4195	Jones	Japan	Ivory and Wool	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 16	Loksang	Br str	979	Hussey	Foochow	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 16	Clara Jebsen	Ger str	1103	Bendinson	F'w. A'y, S'w, H'g	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 16	Fido	Nor str	890	Larsen	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 16	Yeddo	Br str	2974	Baird	New York	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 16	Shengkang	Br str	1034	Cowan	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Dott	Nor str	630	Gjemre	Tientsin	do	Melchers & Co
" 16	Astraea	HM cru	4360	Baker			
" 16	Pekin	Br str	2322	Benson	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Lady Mitchell	Br str	754	Gundersen	Foochow	do	Slevogt & Co
" 16	Hupeli	Br str	1205	Mathias	Japan	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Paohua	Br str	434	Nilsson	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 17	Tatung	Br str	1188	Martin	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Kwangtah	Chi str	1146	Lunt	Hongkong & C'ton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Peiho	Ger str	476	Deinat	Kiaochou	do	Melchers & Co
" 17	Heinc'i	Chi str	1385	Klopfer	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Kweiyang.	Br str	1062	Jones	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Yushur.	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Saxonia	Ger str	3316	Hoppe	Y'hama & Kobe	do	Siemssen & Co
" 17	Store Nordiske	Dan str	596	Petersen	Cru'ee	Telegraph Cable	G. N. Tel. Co
" 17	Vandalia	Ger str	2641	Haase	Tientsin	Ballast	Siemssen & Co
" 17	Siam	Br str	992	Bions	Langkat	Old Plank	Geo. McBain
" 17	Ulysses	Br str	2282	Bevan	Hankow.	Machinery	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Choysang	Br str	1424	Selby	S'tow H'kg. C'ton	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Yunnan	Br str	1206	Benson	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Tungus	Nor str	1020	Halvorsen	Foochow	Ballast	Siemssen & Co
" 18	Kianghsin	Chi str	2101	Blethen	Hankow & Ports	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Meishun	Ger str	1150	Minning	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 18	Talee Maru	Jap str	1316	Yobina	Hankow & Ports	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 18	W. C. de Vries	Br str	668	Mennell	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 18	Haeting	Chi str	1124	Paramore	Amoy & Swatow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Sydney	Fr str	2499	Combe	M'seilles v. Ports	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
" 18	Banca	Br str	3794	Fergusson	Japan	Cotton	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 18	Hsinfung	Chi str	1385	Mackinnon	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Amoy	Ger str	663	Plambeck	C'foo, Chemulpo	do	Yan Hang S.S. Co
" 18	Szechuen	Br str	1158	Sidford	W'wei, C'fo, T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Pekin	Br str	2322	Benson	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Quiros	US g-b				Gen. & Original	
" 18	Korea	Am str	5651	Zeeder	Hongkong	General	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 18	Lienshing	Br str	1048	Wright	W'wei, C'foo, T'in	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 19	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Flagg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 19	Voorwaerts	Ger str	643	Hansen	Kiaochou	Ballast	Melchers & Co
" 19	Loongmoon	Ger str	1245	Kalkofen	Chinkiang	Mails, etc	Siemssen & Co
" 19	Anhui	Br str	1350	Harris	Japan	General	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 19	Taksang	Br str	977	McClure	Kiaochou	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 19	Pullux	Nor str	780	Sveendsen	Japan	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 19	Undine	Nor str	1017	Torbjornsen	Chefoo & N'wang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Progress	Ger str	687	Bremer	Tsingtao, C'mulpo	Ballast	Siemssen & Co
" 19	Elg	Nor str	709	Cristophersen	Kuchinotzu	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 19	Taiifu	Ger str	1065	Ueberfeldt	Hankow	Cement & Original	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 19	Pechili	Nor str	881	Walaas	Kobe	General	Thoresen & Co
" 19	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Haiehho	Chi str	1082	Crawford	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Changon	Br str	1289	George	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 20	Waishing	Br str	1931	Courtney	C'kiang & H'kow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 20	Shaoching	Nor str	1307	Northcomb	Hongkong & C'ton	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Frithjof	Nor str	89	Haraldsen	F'w. A'y, S'w, H'g	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 20	Hoihow	Br str	96	Boyd	Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Ras. Elba	Br str	1769	Gree		do	Bradley & Co
" 20	Tsintau	Ger str	978	Hansen	K'ou, C'foo, T'sin	do	Melchers & Co
" 20	Tafoo Maru	Jap str	1758	Yehina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 20	Imaum	Br str	2704	Pemberthy	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 20	Ragnar	Nor str	1220	Nielsen	Kuchinotzu	General	M. M. Kaisha
" 20	Preussen	Ger str	3278	Meyer	Japan	do	Melchers & Co
" 20	Shuntien	Br str	1028	Bennett	W'ei, C'foo T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 21	Sulan	Ger str	1145	Calender	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 21	Moian	Am str	461	Barlow	Kiukiang	Kerosene Oil	Standard Oil Co
" 21	Pekin	Br str	2322	Benson	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Kweilin	Br str	1078	Brymer	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Malta	Br str	3900	Peters	London v. Ports	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 22	Kiangyu	Chi str	1490	Pratt	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 22	Tachi Maru	Jap str	1287	Onishi	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 22	Sual	Br str	668	Scott	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 22	Quiros	US g-b					
" 22	Shimosa	Br str	2699	Chaplin	N. Y. v. K'ng, A'y	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 22	Hangsang	Br str	1356	Wilde	S'tow, H'ng, C'ton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 22	Ella	Nor str	913	Weibust	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaisha
" 22	Villalobos	US g-b	406	Wiley			
" 22	Dakotah	Br str	2593	Ross			
" 22	Eastern	Br str	2272	F. well	Australia v. Japan	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 22	Kiangteen	Chi str	1464	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co